

Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11) **EP 0 955 301 A2**

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(43) Date of publication:
10.11.1999 Bulletin 1999/45

(51) Int Cl.⁶: **C07D 487/08, A61K 31/44**
// (C07D487/08, 209:00, 209:00)

(21) Application number: **99302306.8**

(22) Date of filing: **25.03.1999**

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU
MC NL PT SE
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK RO SI

(72) Inventors:
• **Yohannes, Daniel**
Groton, Connecticut 06340 (US)
• **Bundesmann, Mark Werner**
Mystic, Connecticut 06355 (US)

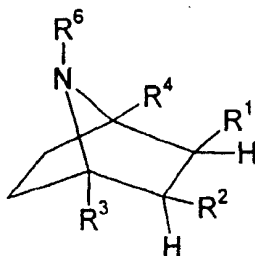
(30) Priority: **27.04.1998 US 83108 P**

(74) Representative:
Simpson, Alison Elizabeth Fraser et al
Urquhart-Dykes & Lord,
91 Wimpole Street
London W1M 8AH (GB)

(71) Applicant: **Pfizer Products Inc.**
Groton, Connecticut 06340 (US)

(54) **7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]-heptane derivatives, their preparation and use according to their affinity for neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptors**

(57) Compounds of the formula



and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, wherein R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ are defined as in the specification, intermediates in the synthesis of such compounds, pharmaceutical compositions containing such compounds and methods of using such compounds in the treatment of neurological and psychological disorders are claimed.

EP 0 955 301 A2

Description

Background of the Invention

[0001] This invention relates to 7-hetero-bicyclo[2.2.1]-heptanes, as defined more specifically by formula I below. Compounds of formula I bind to neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine specific receptor sites and are useful in modulating cholinergic function. Such compounds are useful in the treatment of inflammatory bowel disease (including but not limited to ulcerative colitis, pyoderma gangrenosum and Crohn's disease), irritable bowel syndrome, spastic dystonia, chronic pain, acute pain, celiac sprue, pouchitis, vasoconstriction, anxiety, panic disorder, depression, bipolar disorder, autism, sleep disorders, jet lag, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), cognitive dysfunction, hypertension, bulimia, anorexia, obesity, cardiac arrhythmias, gastric acid hypersecretion, ulcers, pheochromocytoma, progressive supramuscular palsy, chemical dependencies and addictions (e.g., dependencies on, or addictions to nicotine (and/or tobacco products), alcohol, benzodiazepines, barbituates, opioids or cocaine), headache, stroke, traumatic brain injury (TBI), obsessive-compulsive disorder, psychosis, Huntington's Chorea, tardive dyskinesia, hyperkinesia, dyslexia, schizophrenia, multi-infarct dementia, age related cognitive decline, epilepsy, including petit mal absence epilepsy, senile dementia of the Alzheimer's type (AD), Parkinson's disease (PD), attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and Tourette's Syndrome.

[0002] The compounds of this invention may also be used in combination with an antidepressant such as a tricyclic antidepressant or a serotonin reuptake inhibiting antidepressant (SRI), in order to treat both the cognitive decline and depression associated with AD, PD, stroke, Huntington's Chorea or traumatic brain injury (TBI); in combination with muscarinic agonists in order to stimulate both central muscarinic and nicotinic receptors for the treatment, for example, of ALS, cognitive dysfunction, age related cognitive decline, AD, PD, stroke, Huntington's Chorea and TBI; in combination with neurotrophic factors such as NGF in order to maximize cholinergic enhancement for the treatment, for example, of ALS, cognitive dysfunction, age related cognitive decline, AD, PD stroke, Huntington's Chorea and TBI; or in combination with agents that slow or arrest AD such as cognition enhancers, amyloid aggregation inhibitors, secretase inhibitors, tau kinase inhibitors, neuronal antiinflammatory agents and estrogen-like therapy.

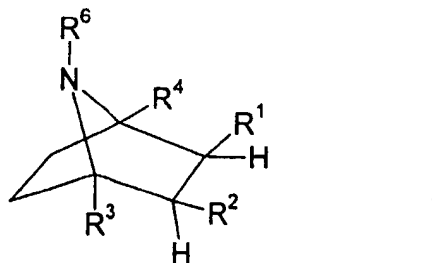
[0003] Other compounds that bind to neuronal nicotinic receptor sites are referred to in United States Patent Application 08/963,852, which was filed on November 4, 1997.

[0004] In Devop of the Future, 1997, 22 (11): 1210-1220, Donglu Bai *et al.*, reviews methods of synthesizing epibatidine and the pharmacological properties of epibatidine.

[0005] Epibatidine derivatives and their various pharmacological activities are referred to, *inter alia*, in the following references: United States patent application 845,042, filed March 3, 1992; Japanese patent application JP 6312989A2, published November 8, 1994; World patent application WO 95/03306, published February 2, 1995; Japanese patent application JP 7010878A2, published January 13, 1995; Japanese patent application 7033771A2, published February 3, 1995. World patent application 95/07078A1, published March 16, 1995; United States patent US 5,346,906, issued September 13, 1994; European patent application EP 657455A1, published June 14, 1994; Japanese patent application JP 7061940A2, published March 7, 1995; European patent application EP 664293A1, published July 26, 1995; World patent application WO 94/22868A1, published October 13, 1994; and World patent application WO 96/06093, published February 29, 1996.

Summary of the Invention

[0006] This invention relates to aryl fused azapolycyclic compounds of the formula



wherein

R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ are selected, independently from hydrogen, -CO₂R⁵, aryl and heteroaryl, wherein said aryl is

selected from phenyl and naphthyl and said heteroaryl is selected from pyrazinyl, benzofuranyl, quinolyl, isoquinolyl, benzothienyl, isobenzofuryl, pyrazolyl, indolyl, isoindolyl, benzimidazolyl, purinyl, carbazolyl, 1,2,5-thiadiazolyl, quinazolinyl, pyridazinyl, pyrazinyl, cinnolyl, phthalazinyl, quinoxalinyl, xanthinyl, hypoxanthinyl, pteridinyl, 5-azacytidinyl, 5-azauracilyl, triazolopyridinyl, imidazolopyridinyl, pyrrolopyrimidinyl, and pyrazolopyrimidinyl oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, furanyl, pyrazolyl, pyrrolyl, tetrazolyl, triazolyl, thienyl, imidazolyl, pyridinyl, and pyrimidinyl, and wherein said phenyl and said heteroaryl may optionally be substituted with from one to three substituents, and are preferably substituted with one or two substituents, independently selected from (C₁-C₆) alkyl optionally substituted with from one to seven (preferably with from zero to four) fluorine atoms, halo (i.e., chloro, fluoro, bromo or iodo), phenyl, benzyl, hydroxy, acetyl, amino, cyano, nitro, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy optionally substituted with from one to seven (preferably with from zero to four) fluorine atoms, (C₁-C₆)alkylamino and [(C₁-C₆)alkyl]₂amino;

R⁵ is (C₁-C₆) alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, (C₁-C₄)alkylene-aryl and (C₁-C₄)alkylene-heteroaryl, wherein said aryl and heteroaryl are defined as above, and wherein said (C₁-C₆)alkyl may optionally be substituted with from one to three substituents independently selected from halo, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy, (C₁-C₄)alkoxy-(C₁-C₄)alkyl, amino, (C₁-C₆)alkylamino, and [(C₁-C₆)alkyl]₂amino; and R⁶ is hydrogen or (C₁-C₆)alkyl;

with the proviso that: (a) at least one of R¹, R², R³, and R⁴ must be aryl or heteraryl; (b) when neither R¹ nor R² is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are in the "exo" configuration; (c) R¹ and R² can not both be -CO₂R⁵; (d) if either R³ or R⁴ is -CO₂R⁵ and R⁵ is an alkyl or alkoxyalkyl group, then one of R¹ and R² must be aryl or heteroaryl; and (e) if either R¹ or R² is -CO₂R⁵ and R⁵ is an alkyl or alkoxyalkyl group, then one of R³ and R⁴ must be aryl or heteroaryl;

and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts of such compounds.

[0007] Preferred compounds of this invention include compounds of the formula I, and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, wherein one of R¹ and R² is optionally substituted phenyl and the other is hydrogen, and wherein R³ and R⁴ are hydrogen.

[0008] More preferred compounds of this invention are compounds of the formula I, and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, wherein one of R¹ and R² is phenyl substituted with fluoro or nitro and the other is hydrogen, and wherein R³ and R⁴ are hydrogen.

[0009] More specific preferred embodiments of this invention are compounds of the formula I, and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, wherein R³ and R⁴ are hydrogen and one R¹ and R² is hydrogen and the other is: (a) 3-fluorophenyl; (b) 4-nitrophenyl; or 3-fluoro-4-nitrophenyl.

[0010] Other embodiments of this invention relate to the following compounds of the formula I and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts:

2β-(3,4-difluorophenyl)-7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane;
 2β-(3,5-dichlorobenzene)-7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane;
 2β-(4-nitrophenyl)-7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane;
 2β-(3-thiophene)-7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane;
 2β-(3-fluoro-4-chlorophenyl)-7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane;
 2β-(3-fluorophenyl)-7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane;
 2β-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane;
 2β-(3-acetophenone)-7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane;
 2β-(4-trifluoromethylphenyl)-7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane;
 2β-(3-fluoro-4-methylphenyl)-7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane;
 2β-(3-chlorophenyl)-7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane;
 2β-(n-benzyl-5-pyridonyl)-7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane;
 2β-(n-methyl-5-pyridonyl)-7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane;
 2β-(3-fluoro-5-nitrophenyl)-7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane;
 2β-(4-aminophenyl)-7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane;
 2β-(3-fluoro-4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane;
 2β-(4-chlorophenyl)-7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane;
 2β-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)-7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane;
 2β-(2-chloro-6-methyl-5-pyridinyl)-7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane;
 2β-(4-cyanophenyl)-7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane;
 2β-(3-fluoro-4-nitro-phenyl)-7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane;
 2β-(4-amido-phenyl)-7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane;
 2β-(3-fluoro-4-amino-phenyl)-7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane;
 2β-(4-sulfonamido-phenyl)-7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane;

2 β -(3-methyl-5-isoxazole)-7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane;
 2 β -(3-methyl-5-isoxazole)-7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, N-methyl;
 2 β -(3-methyl-5-isoxazole)-7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, N-acetyl;
 2b-(3,4-difluorophenyl)-7-azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane;
 4-(7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl)-benzamidine;
 2-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane;
 4-(7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl)-phenol;
 2-(4-methylsulfonyl-phenyl)-7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane;
 4-(7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl)-benzoic acid methyl ester;
 4-(7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl)-benzoic acid;
 2-(3-fluoro-4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenyl)-7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane;
 2-(4-nitro-3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane;
 2-(3-fluoro-4-(5-trifluoromethyl-tetrazol-1-yl)-phenyl)-7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane;
 2-(3-chloro-4-nitro-phenyl)-7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane;
 2-(4-tetrazol-1-yl-phenyl)-7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane;
 2-(6-methoxy-pyridin-2-yl)-7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane;
 2-(4-methanesulfinyl-phenyl)-7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane;
 2-(4-bromo-3-fluoro-phenyl)-7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane;
 2-(4-cyano-3-fluoro-phenyl)-7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane;
 2-(3,4,5-trifluoro-phenyl)-7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane;
 2-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane;
 2-(5-nitro-furan-2-yl)-7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane;
 5-(7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl)-3-methyl-benzo[d]isoxazole;
 6-(7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl)-3-methyl-benzo[d]isoxazole;
 6-(7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl)-1,4-dihydro-quinoxaline-2,3-dione;
 6-(7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl)-quinoxaline; and
 1-[4-(7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl)-2-fluoro-phenyl]-ethanone.

[0011] Examples of specific compounds of the formula I are the following:

7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-(5-methyl-3-isoxazolyl)-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-3-isoxazolyl]-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-(5-chloro-3-isoxazolyl)-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-(5-methyl-3-isothiazolyl)-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-3-isothiazolyl]-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-(5-chloro-3-isothiazolyl)-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-(2-fluoro-1*H*-imidazol-4-yl)-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-[2-(trifluoromethyl)-1*H*-imidazol-4-yl]-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-(2-chloro-1*H*-imidazol-4-yl)-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-(2-methyl-1*H*-imidazol-4-yl)-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1*H*-tetrazol-1-yl]-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-(5-fluoro-1*H*-tetrazol-1-yl)-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-(5-chloro-1*H*-tetrazol-1-yl)-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl]-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-(5-fluoro-1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-(5-chloro-1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-(5-methyl-1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-(1*H*-tetrazol-5-yl)-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-(1*H*-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-(1*H*-pyrrol-2-yl)-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-(5-fluoro-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-(5-chloro-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl]-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-(5-fluoro-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-(5-chloro-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)-;

7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-(5-methyl-1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl)-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl]-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-(5-chloro-1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl)-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-(2-methyl-5-oxazolyl)-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-[2-(trifluoromethyl)-5-oxazolyl]-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-(2-chloro-5-oxazolyl)-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-(2-fluoro-5-oxazolyl)-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-(2-methyl-5-thiazolyl)-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-[2-(trifluoromethyl)-5-thiazolyl]-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-(2-chloro-5-thiazolyl)-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-(2-fluoro-5-thiazolyl)-;
 Ethanone, 1-[4-(7-azabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl)-2-fluorophenyl]-2,2,2-trifluoro-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-[2-(4-pyridinyl)ethenyl]-, (*E*)-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-[2-(3-pyridinyl)ethenyl]-, (*E*)-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-[2-(5-pyrimidinyl)ethenyl]-, (*E*)-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-[2-(4-pyridazinyl)ethenyl]-, (*E*)-;
 2(3*H*)-Benzoxazolone, 6-(7-azabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl)-4-fluoro-;
 2(3*H*)-Benzothiazolone, 6-(7-azabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl)-4-fluoro-;
 2*H*-Indol-2-one, 5-(7-azabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl)-7-fluoro-1,3-dihydro-;
 2*H*-Benzimidazol-2-one, 6-(7-azabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl)-4-fluoro-1,3-dihydro-;
 2*H*-Benzimidazol-2-one, 6-(7-azabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl)-4-fluoro-1,3-dihydro-1-methyl-;
 Ethanone, 1-[4-(7-azabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl)-2-fluorophenyl]-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-(3-pyridinylethynyl)-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-(4-pyridinylethynyl)-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-(4-pyridazinylethynyl)-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-(5-pyrimidinylethynyl)-;
 2(3*H*)-Benzoxazolone, 6-(7-azabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl)-;
 2(3*H*)-Benzothiazolone, 6-(7-azabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl)-;
 2*H*-Indol-2-one, 5-(7-azabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl)-1,3-dihydro-;
 2*H*-Benzimidazol-2-one, 5-(7-azabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl)-1,3-dihydro-;
 2*H*-Benzimidazol-2-one, 6-(7-azabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl)-1,3-dihydro-1-methyl-;
 1-Propanone, 1-[4-(7-azabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl)-2-fluorophenyl]-3,3,3-trifluoro-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-(4-azido-3-fluorophenyl)-;
 Phenol, 5-(7-azabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl)-2-nitro-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-(4-nitrocyclohexyl)-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-(4-nitrobicyclo[2.2.2]oct-1-yl)-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-[(6-chloro-3-pyridinyl)ethynyl]-;
 7-Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2-[2-(6-chloro-3-pyridinyl)ethenyl]-, (*E*)-;
 1,5-Methano-8*H*-pyrido[1,2-*a*][1,5]diazocin-8-one, 9-(7-azabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl)-1,2,3,4,5,6-hexahydro-;
 2(1*H*)-Pyridinone, 3-(7-azabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl)-1-methyl-; and
 2(1*H*)-Pyridinone, 3-(7-azabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl)-.

[0012] This invention also relates to the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts of the compounds of formula I. Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts of the compounds of formula I are the salts of hydrochloric acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, fumaric acid, citric acid, succinic acid, salicylic acid, oxalic acid, hydrobromic acid, phosphoric acid, methanesulfonic acid, tartaric acid, malate, di-p-toluoyl tartaric acid, and mandelic acid.

[0013] Unless otherwise indicated, the term "halo", as used herein, includes fluoro, chloro, bromo and iodo.

[0014] Unless otherwise indicated, the term "alkyl", as used herein, may be straight, branched or cyclic, and may include straight and cyclic moieties as well as branched and cyclic moieties.

[0015] Unless otherwise indicated, the term "one or more substituents", as used herein, refers to from one to the maximum number of substituents possible based on the number of available bonding sites.

[0016] The term "treatment", as used herein, refers to reversing, alleviating, inhibiting the progress of, or preventing the disorder or condition to which such term applies, or one or more symptoms of such condition or disorder. The term "treatment", as used herein, refers to the act of treating, as "treating" is defined immediately above.

[0017] The compounds of formula I may have optical centers and therefore may occur in different enantiomeric configurations. This invention includes all enantiomers, diastereomers, and other stereoisomers of such compounds of formula I, as well as racemic and other mixtures thereof.

[0018] The present invention also relates to all radiolabelled forms of the compounds of the formulae I. Preferred

radiolabelled compounds of formula I are those wherein the radiolabels are selected from as ^3H , ^{11}C , ^{14}C , ^{18}F , ^{123}I and ^{125}I . Such radiolabelled compounds are useful as research and diagnostic tools in metabolism pharmacokinetics studies and in binding assays in both animals and man.

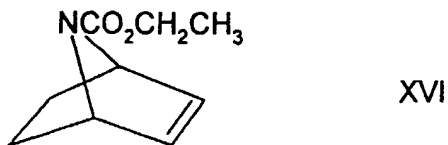
[0019] The present invention also relates to a pharmaceutical composition for use in reducing nicotine addiction or aiding in the cessation or lessening of tobacco use in a mammal, including a human, comprising an amount of a compound of the formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, that is effective in reducing nicotine addiction or aiding in the cessation or lessening of tobacco use and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

[0020] The present invention also relates to a method for reducing nicotine addiction or aiding in the cessation or lessening of tobacco use in a mammal, including a human, comprising administering to said mammal an amount of a compound of the formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, that is effective in reducing nicotine addiction or aiding in the cessation or lessening of tobacco use.

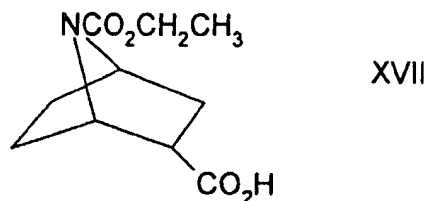
[0021] The present invention also relates to a method of treating a disorder or condition selected from inflammatory bowel disease (including but not limited to ulcerative colitis, pyoderma gangrenosum and Crohn's disease), irritable bowel syndrome, spastic dystonia, chronic pain, acute pain, celiac sprue, pouchitis, vasoconstriction, anxiety, panic disorder, depression, bipolar disorder, autism, sleep disorders, jet lag, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), cognitive dysfunction, hypertension, bulimia, anorexia, obesity, cardiac arrhythmias, gastric acid hypersecretion, ulcers, pheochromocytoma, progressive supramuscular palsy, chemical dependencies and addictions (e.g., dependencies on, or addictions to nicotine (and/or tobacco products), alcohol, benzodiazepines, barbituates, opioids or cocaine), headache, stroke, traumatic brain injury (TBI), psychosis, Huntington's Chorea, tardive dyskinesia, hyperkinesia, dyslexia, schizophrenia, multi-infarct dementia, age related cognitive decline, epilepsy, including petit mal absence epilepsy, senile dementia of the Alzheimer's type (AD), Parkinson's disease (PD), attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and Tourette's Syndrome in a mammal, comprising administering to a mammal in need of such treatment an amount of a compound of the formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, that is effective in treating such disorder or condition.

[0022] The present invention also relates to a pharmaceutical composition for treating a disorder or condition selected from inflammatory bowel disease (including but not limited to ulcerative colitis, pyoderma gangrenosum and Crohn's disease), irritable bowel syndrome, spastic dystonia, chronic pain, acute pain, celiac sprue, pouchitis, vasoconstriction, anxiety, panic disorder, depression, bipolar disorder, autism, sleep disorders, jet lag, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), cognitive dysfunction, hypertension, bulimia, anorexia, obesity, cardiac arrhythmias, gastric acid hypersecretion, ulcers, pheochromocytoma, progressive supramuscular palsy, chemical dependencies and addictions (e.g., dependencies on, or addictions to nicotine (and/or tobacco products), alcohol, benzodiazepines, barbituates, opioids or cocaine), headache, stroke, traumatic brain injury (TBI), psychosis, Huntington's Chorea, tardive dyskinesia, hyperkinesia, dyslexia, schizophrenia, multi-infarct dementia, age related cognitive decline, epilepsy, including petit mal absence epilepsy, senile dementia of the Alzheimer's type (AD), Parkinson's disease (PD), attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and Tourette's Syndrome in a mammal, comprising an amount of a compound of the formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

[0023] This invention also relates to a process for preparing a compound of the formula



45 comprising reacting a compound of the formula



55 with lead tetraacetate and copper acetate. This reaction is preferably conducted in a reaction inert solvent such as benzene, toluene or xylenes, at a temperature from about room temperature to about the reflux temperature of the

solvent, preferably at about the reflux temperature.

Detailed Description of the Invention

5 [0024] Except where otherwise stated, R¹ through R⁶ and structural formulas I, IX and X in the reaction schemes and discussion that follow are defined as above.

SCHEME 1

10

15

20

25

30

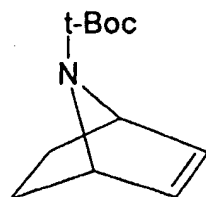
35

40

45

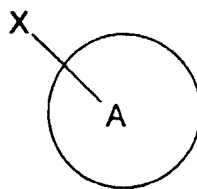
50

55



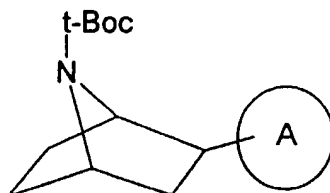
II

+

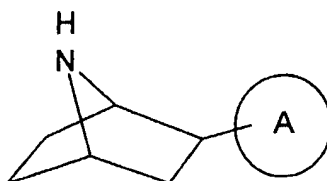


ring A = optionally substituted
aryl or optionally substituted
heteroaryl

III

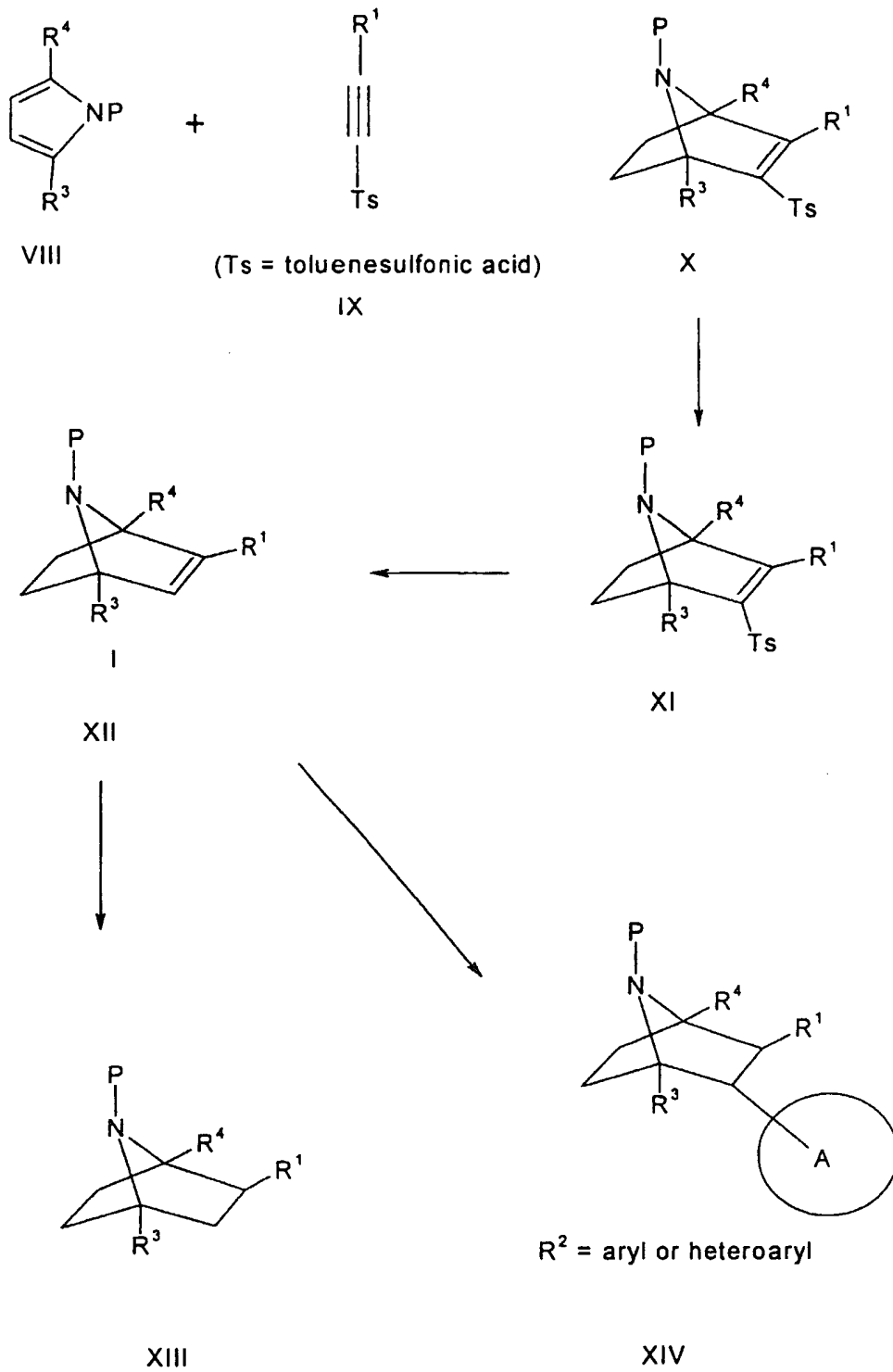


IV

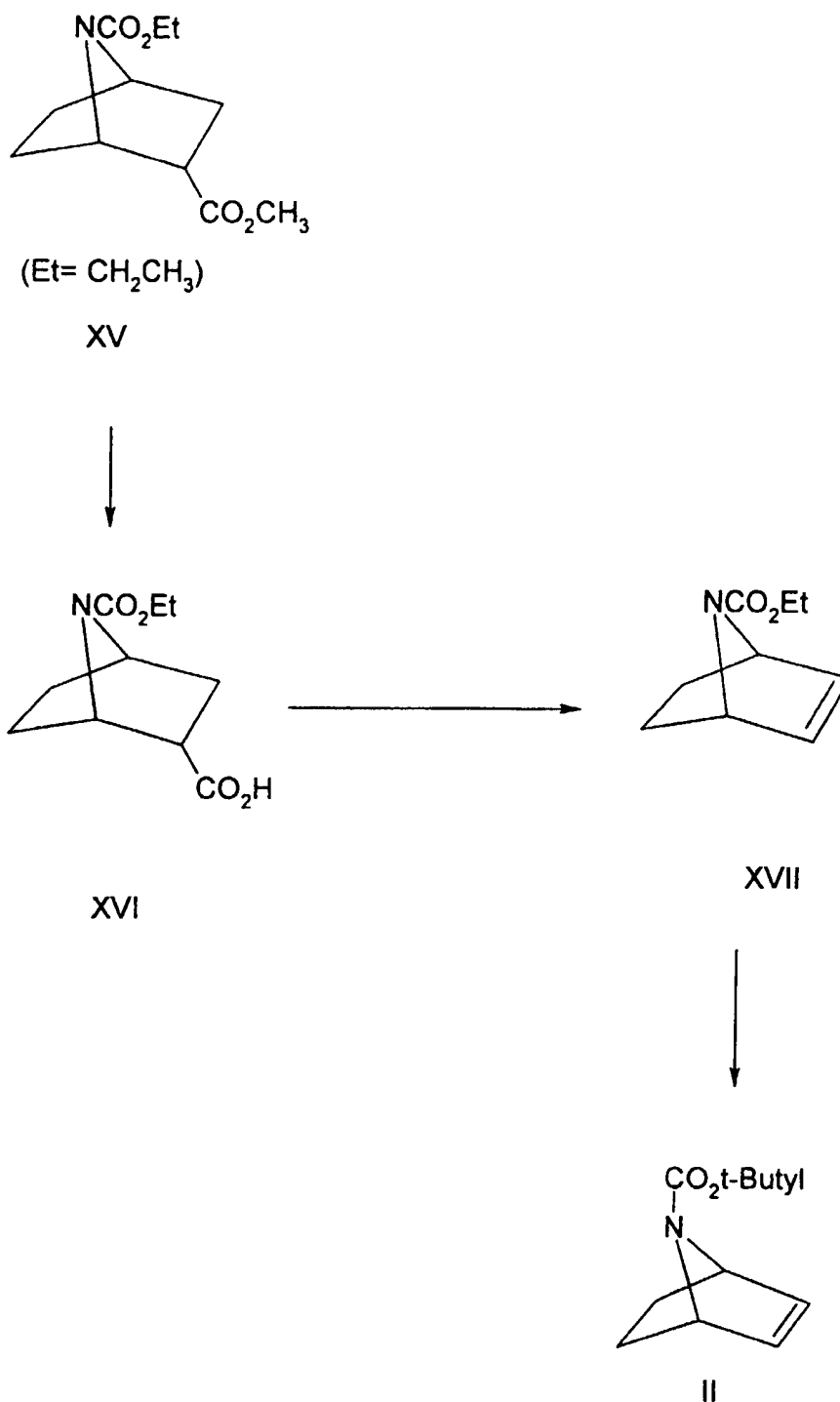


I

SCHEME 2



SCHEME 3



[0025] Scheme 1 illustrates the preparation of compounds of the formula I wherein R² is an optionally substituted phenyl or heteroaryl group and all of R¹, R³ and R⁴ are hydrogen. Referring to Scheme 1, the compound of formula II, prepared as illustrated in Scheme 2 and described below, or prepared as described by Altenbach, H. J. *et al.*, *Chim. Berichte*, 1991, **124**, 791-801, is reacted with a compound of the formula III, wherein X is bromine or iodine and ring A is an optionally substituted aryl or heteroaryl group, to form the nitrogen protected compound of formula IV. This reaction, which is a reductive Heck coupling, is typically conducted in a reaction inert polar solvent such as N,N-

dimethylformamide (DMF), THF or acetonitrile, preferably DMF, in the presence of formic acid, a secondary amine base such as piperidine, and a catalytic amount of palladium tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) or another suitable palladium (O) catalyst. The reaction temperature can range from about 25°C to about 120°C, preferably at the lowest possible temperature at which the aryl or heteroaryl halide will react with the palladium catalyst in a reasonable amount of time.

For most reactions, room temperature for 24-72 hours up to about 4-5 days provide the desired reaction conditions, although higher temperatures may be used to increase the rate of reaction.

[0026] Removal of the nitrogen protecting group from the compound of formula IV using standard methods that are well known to those of skill in the art yields the desired compound of formula I. For example, reaction of the compound of formula IV with hydrochloric acid in ethyl acetate gives the unprotected hydrochloric salt of the corresponding compound of the formula I, and reaction of the compound of formula IV with trifluoroacetic acid in methylene chloride yields the unprotected trifluoroacetic acid salt of the same.

[0027] Protecting groups other than t-Boc, which is shown in Schemes 1 and 2, can also be used. Appropriate alternative nitrogen protecting groups (e.g., include $-\text{COCF}_3$, $-\text{COCCl}_3$, $-\text{COOCH}_2\text{CCl}_3$, $-\text{COO}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkyl}$ and $-\text{COOCH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ and methods of adding and removing them will be obvious to those skill in the art. (See T. W. Greene and G. M. Wuts, "Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis", 1991, John Wiley & Sons, New York, N.Y.).

[0028] The process of Scheme 1 is described in greater detail in United States Patent 5,565,573, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

[0029] Scheme 2 illustrates a method of preparing all compounds of the formula I, including those which can be prepared using the procedure of Scheme 1. Referring to Scheme 2, a compound of the formula VIII, wherein P is a nitrogen protecting group, is reacted with a compound of the formula IX, wherein Ts is toluenesulfonic acid, to form the corresponding compound of formula X. Alternatively, benzenesulfonic acid may be used instead of toluenesulfonic acid in this reaction. Suitable nitrogen protecting groups will be obvious to those skill in the art (see T. W. Greene and G. M. Wuts, "Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis", 1991, John Wiley & Sons, New York, N.Y.) and include $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkyl}$ groups and groups having the formula $-\text{COR}$ wherein R is $-\text{N}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkyl}$, $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkyl}$ or $-\text{O}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkyl}$. This reaction is typically conducted neat at a temperature of about 80°C to about 85°C.

[0030] The compound of formula X that is produced in the foregoing reaction is then converted into the corresponding compound of formula XI by hydrogenating it in an acetonitrile solvent at a temperature from about 15°C to about 90°C, preferably at about room temperature, using methods well known to those of skill in the art (e.g., under a hydrogen gas pressure of about 1-3 atmospheres and using a palladium on carbon (Pd/C) catalyst or other palladium catalyst). Removal of the toluenesulfonic acid or benzenesulfonic acid group from the compound of formula XI yields the corresponding compound of formula XII. This can be accomplished by reacting the compound of formula XI with a sodium mercury amalgam (6%) in methanol and tetrahydrofuran (THF), in the presence of sodium hydrophosphate (Na_2HPO_4) and sodium dihydrophosphate (NaH_2PO_4). Preferably, the reactants are mixed at a temperature of about -78°C and then allowed to warm to room temperature.

[0031] The compound of the formula XII can be converted into the corresponding compound having formula XIII by subjecting it to a hydrogenation reaction as described above. The compound of formula XII can then be converted into the corresponding compound having formula XIV, wherein R^2 is an aryl or heteroaryl group, using the methods described above and illustrated in Scheme 1.

[0032] Removal of the nitrogen protecting group from compounds of the formula XIII and XIV, as described above, yields the corresponding final products of formula I.

[0033] Scheme 3 illustrates a method of preparing the t-Boc protected olefin that is the starting material used in the process of Scheme 1. Referring to Scheme 3, the starting material of formula VIII can be obtained as described by D. Bai *et al.*, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1996, **61**: 4600-6. This ester is then hydrolyzed, using methods well known to those of skill in the art, to form the corresponding carboxylic acid of formula IX.

[0034] Reaction of the compound of formula IX with lead tetraacetate and copper acetate yields the compound of formula X. This reaction is generally conducted in a reaction inert solvent such as benzene, toluene, or xylenes, at a temperature from about room temperature to about the reflux temperature of the solvent. It is preferably conducted in benzene at the reflux temperature in an inert atmosphere (e.g., a nitrogen or argon atmosphere).

[0035] The desired nitrogen protected intermediate of formula II can be then be obtained by reacting the compound of formula X with tetramethylsilyl iodide (TMSI) and trifluoroacetic acid, in the presence of triethylamine (TEA), followed by reaction with t-butylpyrrocarbonate, also in the presence of TEA. Both these reactions are typically conducted in a reaction inert solvent such as chloroform, methylene chloride, dichloroethane or another chlorinated hydrocarbon solvent, preferably chloroform, at a temperature from about room temperature to about the reflux temperature of the solvent, preferably at the reflux temperature.

[0036] Compounds of the formula I wherein R^6 is $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkyl}$ can be prepared from the corresponding compounds wherein R^6 is hydrogen using standard alkylation and reductive amination methods well known to those of skill in the art. (See Jung *et al.*, *J.C.S. Chem. Commun.*, 1984, **10**, 630-32; Fletcher *et al.*, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1994 **59**, 1971-78; Mariano *et al.*, *J. A. C. S.*, 1981, **103**, 3148-60, and Gonzales *et al.*, *J. A. C. S.*, 1995, **117**, 3405-21).

[0037] Syntheses of olefins identical to that of formula II except that the nitrogen is protected by a protecting group other than t-Boc are described by Altenbach *et al.*, *Angew Chem. Suppl.*, 1982, 1614-1221, and by Clayton *et al.*, *Tetrahedron Letters*, 1993, 34, 7493.

[0038] The compounds of the formula I which are basic in nature are capable of forming a wide variety of different salts with various inorganic and organic acids. Although such salts must be pharmaceutically acceptable for administration to animals, it is often desirable in practice to initially isolate a compound of the formula I from the reaction mixture as a pharmaceutically unacceptable salt and then simply convert the latter back to the free base compound by treatment with an alkaline reagent, and subsequently convert the free base to a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt. The acid addition salts of the base compounds of this invention are readily prepared by treating the base compound with a substantially equivalent amount of the chosen mineral or organic acid in an aqueous solvent medium or in a suitable organic solvent such as methanol or ethanol. Upon careful evaporation of the solvent, the desired solid salt is obtained.

[0039] The acids which are used to prepare the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts of the base compounds of this invention are those which form non-toxic acid addition salts, *i.e.*, salts containing pharmacologically acceptable anions, such as hydrochloride, hydrobromide, hydroiodide, nitrate, sulfate or bisulfate, phosphate or acid phosphate, acetate, lactate, citrate or acid citrate, tartrate or bitartrate, succinate, maleate, fumarate, gluconate, saccharate, benzoate, methanesulfonate and pamoate [*i.e.*, 1,1'-methylene-bis-(2-hydroxy-3-naphthoate)] salts.

[0040] In each of the reactions discussed above, or illustrated in Schemes 1-3, above, pressure is not critical unless otherwise indicated. Pressures from about 0.5 atmospheres to about 5 atmospheres are generally acceptable, with ambient pressure, *i.e.*, about 1 atmosphere, being preferred as a matter of convenience.

[0041] The compounds of the formula I and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts (hereafter the active compounds") can be administered via either the oral, transdermal (*e.g.*, through the use of a patch), intranasal, sublingual, rectal, parenteral or topical routes. Transdermal and oral administration are preferred. These compounds are, most desirably, administered in dosages ranging from about 0.25 mg up to about 1500 mg per day, preferably from about 0.25 to about 300 mg per day in single or divided doses, although variations will necessarily occur depending upon the weight and condition of the subject being treated and the particular route of administration chosen. However, a dosage level that is in the range of about 0.01 mg to about 10 mg per kg of body weight per day is most desirably employed. Variations may nevertheless occur depending upon the weight and condition of the persons being treated and their individual responses to said medicament, as well as on the type of pharmaceutical formulation chosen and the time period and interval during which such administration is carried out. In some instances, dosage levels below the lower limit of the aforesaid range may be more than adequate, while in other cases still larger doses may be employed without causing any harmful side effects, provided that such larger doses are first divided into several small doses for administration throughout the day.

[0042] The active compounds can be administered alone or in combination with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or diluents by any of the several routes previously indicated. More particularly, the active compounds can be administered in a wide variety of different dosage forms, *e.g.*, they may be combined with various pharmaceutically acceptable inert carriers in the form of tablets, capsules, transdermal patches, lozenges, troches, hard candies, powders, sprays, creams, salves, suppositories, jellies, gels, pastes, lotions, ointments, aqueous suspensions, injectable solutions, elixirs, syrups, and the like. Such carriers include solid diluents or fillers, sterile aqueous media and various non-toxic organic solvents. In addition, oral pharmaceutical compositions can be suitably sweetened and/or flavored. In general, the active compounds are present in such dosage forms at concentration levels ranging from about 5.0% to about 70% by weight.

[0043] For oral administration, tablets containing various excipients such as microcrystalline cellulose, sodium citrate, calcium carbonate, dicalcium phosphate and glycine may be employed along with various disintegrants such as starch (preferably com, potato or tapioca starch), alginic acid and certain complex silicates, together with granulation binders like polyvinylpyrrolidone, sucrose, gelatin and acacia. Additionally, lubricating agents such as magnesium stearate, sodium lauryl sulfate and talc can be used for tableting purposes. Solid compositions of a similar type may also be employed as fillers in gelatin capsules; preferred materials in this connection also include lactose or milk sugar] as well as high molecular weight polyethylene glycols. When aqueous suspensions and/or elixirs are desired for oral administration the active ingredient may be combined with various sweetening or flavoring agents, coloring matter and, if so desired, emulsifying and/or suspending agents, together with such diluents as water, ethanol, propylene glycol, glycerin and various combinations thereof.

[0044] For parenteral administration, a solution of an active compound in either sesame or peanut oil or in aqueous propylene glycol can be employed. The aqueous solutions should be suitably buffered (preferably pH greater than 8), if necessary, and the liquid diluent first rendered isotonic. These aqueous solutions are suitable for intravenous injection purposes. The oily solutions are suitable for intraarticular, intramuscular and subcutaneous injection purposes. The preparation of all these solutions under sterile conditions is readily accomplished by standard pharmaceutical techniques well known to those skilled in the art.

[0045] It is also possible to administer the active compounds topically and this can be done by way of creams, a patch, jellies, gels, pastes, ointments and the like, in accordance with standard pharmaceutical practice.

Biological Assay

[0046] The effectiveness of the active compounds in suppressing nicotine binding to specific receptor sites is determined by the following procedure which is a modification of the methods of Lippiello, P. M. and Femandes, K. G. (in The Binding of L-[³H]Nicotine To A Single Class of High-Affinity Sites in Rat Brain Membranes, Molecular Pharm., **29**, 448-54, (1986)) and Anderson, D. J. and Americ, S. P. (in Nicotinic Receptor Binding of ³H-Cytisine ³H-Nicotine and ³H-Methylcarbamylnicotine In Rat Brain, European J. Pharm., **253**, 261-67 (1994)).

Procedure

[0047] Male Sprague-Dawley rats (200-300 g) from Charles River were housed in groups in hanging stainless steel wire cages and were maintained on a 12 hour light/dark cycle (7 a.m.-7 p.m. light period). They received standard Purina Rat Chow and water *ad libitum*.

[0048] The rats were killed by decapitation. Brains were removed immediately following decapitation. Membranes were prepared from brain tissue according to the methods of Lippiello and Femandez (Molec Pharmacol, **29**, 448-454, (1986) with some modifications. Whole brains were removed, rinsed with ice-cold buffer, and homogenized at 0° in 10 volumes of buffer (w/v) using a Brinkmann Polytron™, setting 6, for 30 seconds. The buffer consisted of 50 mM Tris HCl at a pH of 7.5 at room temperature. The homogenate was sedimented by centrifugation (10 minutes; 50,000 x g; 0 to 4°C. The supernatant was poured off and the membranes were gently resuspended with the Polytron and centrifuged again (10 minutes; 50,000 x g; 0 to 4°C. After the second centrifugation, the membranes were resuspended in assay buffer at a concentration of 1.0g/100mL. The composition of the standard assay buffer was 50 mM Tris HCl, 120 mM NaCl, 5 mM KCl, 2 mM MgCl₂, 2 mM CaCl₂ and has a pH of 7.4 at room temperature.

[0049] Routine assays were performed in borosilicate glass test tubes. The assay mixture typically consisted of 0.9 mg of membrane protein in a final incubation volume of 1.0 mL. Three sets of tubes were prepared wherein the tubes in each set contained 50μL of vehicle, blank, or test compound solution, respectively. To each tube was added 200 μL of [³H]-nicotine in assay buffer followed by 750 μL of the membrane suspension. The final concentration of nicotine in each tube was 0.9 nM. The final concentration of cytosine in the blank was 1 μM. The vehicle consisted of deionized water containing 30 μL of 1 N acetic acid per 50 mL of water. The test compounds and cytosine were dissolved in vehicle. Assays were initiated by vortexing after addition of the membrane suspension to the tube. The samples were incubated at 0 to 4° C in an iced shaking water bath. Incubations were terminated by rapid filtration under vacuum through Whatman GF/B™ glass fiber filters using a Brandel™ multi-manifold tissue harvester. Following the initial filtration of the assay mixture, filters were washed two times with ice-cold assay buffer (5 mL each). The filters were then placed in counting vials and mixed vigorously with 20 mL of Ready Safe™ (Beckman) before quantification of radioactivity. Samples were counted in a LKB Wallach Rackbeta™ liquid scintillation counter at 40-50% efficiency. All determinations were in triplicate.

Calculations

[0050] Specific binding (C) to the membrane is the difference between total binding in the samples containing vehicle only and membrane (A) and non-specific binding in the samples containing the membrane and cytosine (B), i.e.,

$$\text{Specific binding} = (C) = (A) - (B).$$

[0051] Specific binding in the presence of the test compound (E) is the difference between the total binding in the presence of the test compound (D) and non-specific binding (B), i.e., (E) = (D) - (B).

$$\% \text{ Inhibition} = (1 - (E)/(C)) \text{ times } 100.$$

[0052] The compounds of the invention that were tested in the above assay exhibited IC₅₀ values of less than 1 μM.

[0053] The following experimental examples illustrate, but do not limit the scope of, this invention.

[0054] In the Examples, below, the melting points are not corrected. NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian spectrometer at 400 MHz unless otherwise noted. Spectra chemical shifts are reported in δ relative to chloroform (CHCl₃), methanol (CH₃OH), or dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO). IR spectra were obtained as a potassium bromide press. HRMS

was performed by M-Scan Inc. in a matrix of *m*-nitro benzyl alcohol and PEG 200 or 300 using a cesium ion gun.

EXAMPLE 1

2β-(3,4-DIFLUOROPHENYL)-7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPTANE, HYDROCHLORIC ACID SALT

[0055]

A. To a stirred solution of N-t-BOC-azanorbornene (0.4 mmol., 1.0 equivalent (equiv.)) in N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF) (0.4M) under nitrogen gas (N₂) at room temperature (RT), was added piperidine (1.4 mmol., 3.5 equiv.), followed by formic acid (1 mmol., 2.5 equiv.) and 3,4 difluoriodobenzene (0.6 mmol., 1.5 equiv.). The reaction mixture was stirred until homogeneous and then palladium diacetate di(triphenylphosphine) (Pd(OAc)₂(Ph₃P)₂) (0.02 mmol., 0.05 equiv.) was added. The reaction mixture was then purged with N₂ and heated to 80-90°C for fifteen hours whereby a black precipitate formed. The reaction mixture was then partitioned between 100 ml ethyl acetate and 30 ml water (H₂O). The organic layer was then separated and washed, once with 20 ml sodium bicarbonate, twice with 40 ml water and once with 30 ml brine. The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate (Na₂SO₄), filtered, and the solvents were removed *in vacuo* to yield N-t-BOC-2b-(3,4-difluorophenyl)-7-aza-bicyclo [2.2.1]heptane an oil, which was purified by flash chromatography (200 mesh silica, 20g, 96/4 hexanes/ethyl acetate) (42mg/50% yield).

B. The t-BOC protecting group was removed by treatment of the above product with 4 ml of 2.5 M HCl in ethyl acetate at RT for 2.5 hours. Removal of the solvent and excess HCl *in vacuo* results in an oil that is titrated with ethyl acetate to yield white crystals of the title product. (22.5mg/67% yield). MP 206.5-208.5°C.

IR: 2992.7, 2953.8, 2929.1, 2882.0, 2827.2, 2717.0, 2653.3, 2547.4, 1434.1, 1373.1, 1358.9, 1281.1, 1121.1, 888.2, 823.1, 763.4 cm⁻¹.

MS: Cl (m/z) 210 (M+H⁺).

HRMS (m/z) 210.1102, calculated for C₁₂H₁₄NF₂, 210.1094.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 9.91 (1H, br s), 9.32 (1H, br s), 7.32-7.12 (3H, m), 4.39 (1H, s), 4.08 (1H, d, J=3.5 Hz), 3.1 (1H, dd, J=8.8, 6.7 Hz), 2.35-2.17 (4H, m), 1.81 (1H, ap. t, J=7.1, 11.6Hz), 1.7 (1H, ap. t, J=11.8, 8.5 Hz).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 137.5, 123.4, 117.8, 117.6, 117.1, 116.8, 63.8, 58.5, 45.7, 37.1, 28.7, 25.5.

[0056] The compounds of Examples 2-27 were prepared according the method of Example 1 using the appropriate reactants. The title compounds of Examples 2-51 were prepared using speed analoging technology, as described below. High speed analoging was accomplished in a 96 well plate that used six wells for standards. An automated robot dispensed solutions to a vial in each well. To each vial was added 50 ml of a 0.1M solution of a unique aryl iodide (1.0 equiv.) in N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF). Then 25 ml of a 0.3M solution of azanorbornene in DMF was added, followed by 9 ml a solution that consisted of ammonium formate (1.38M, 2.5 equiv.) and potassium acetate (1.94M, 3.5 equiv.) in water. Lastly, 10 ml of a 0.025M solution of Pd(OAc)₂(Ph₃P)₂ in DMF was added. The vials were agitated and heated to 75°C for 20 hours. After cooling down, each vial had 500 ml ethyl acetate added and was filtered through 250 mg of neutral alumina. The vials were dried in a vacuum oven (20 torr/40°C) equipped with a N₂ bleed. The vials were then diluted with 500 ml methanol and aliquots were removed to be analyzed by HPLC and MS. The vials were again dried *in vacuo*, treated with 1 ml of 2.5 M HCl/ethyl acetate for 3 hours at room temperature (RT). The vials were dried under a stream of N₂, followed by drying in a vacuum oven (20 torr/40°C). The vials were diluted in 500 ml methanol and agitated for 20 minutes to dissolve the samples. From each vial was drawn 50 ml to be dispensed onto a microtiter plate with matching 96 wells. Each vial also had an aliquot removed for HPLC and MS testing.

EXAMPLE 2

2β-(3,5-DICHLORO BENZENE)-7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPTANE, HCL SALT

[0057]

MP 198.5-201.5°C.

IR: 2880.0, 2702.0, 2646.5, 2529.4, 1608.0, 1592.8, 1568.4, 1455.3, 1432.7, 1357.4, 1344.8, 892. 859.2, 798.5, 688.9 cm⁻¹.

MS: Cl (m/z) 242.1/244.1 (M+H⁺).

HRMS (m/z) 242.0509, calculated for C₁₂H₁₄Cl₂N, 242.0503.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 9.79 (1H, br s), 9.29 (1H, br s), 7.35 (2H, s), 7.19 (1H, s), 4.36 (1H, br s), 4.22 (1H br s), 3.04

(1H br s), 2.31-2.20 (4H, br m), 1.70 (2H, br d J=47.6 Hz).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 143.8, 135.4, 127.6, 126.2, 63.3, 58.5, 45.9, 36.9, 28.7 25.5.

EXAMPLE 3

5

2β-(4-NITROPHENYL)-7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPTANE, HCL SALT

[0058]

10

MP 223.0-225.0°C.

IR: 2815.9, 2697.6, 2645.1, 2525.7, 1607.7, 1599.2, 1520.7, 1498.9, 1349.8, 1322.9, 1291.1, 887.3, 857.9, 842.7, 749.9, 701.1 cm⁻¹.

MS: Cl (m/z) 219.1 (M+H⁺).

HRMS (m/z), 219.1150, calculated for C₁₂H₁₅N₂O₂, 219.1134.

15

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 9.99 (1H, br s), 9.50 (1H, br s), 8.21 (2H, d J=8.5 Hz), 7.65 (2H, d, J=8.5 Hz), 4.40 (1H, s), 4.20 (1H, s), 3.24 (1H, ap. t, J=8.7, 6.6 Hz), 2.36-2.24 (4H, m), 1.84 (1H, d, J=11.4 Hz), 1.73 (1H, ap. t, J=11.8, 6.4 Hz).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 147.6, 147.1, 128.6, 124.2, 63.3, 58.6, 46.1, 37.0, 28.8, 25.6.

20

EXAMPLE 4

2β-(3-THIOPHENE)-7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPTANE HCL SALT

[0059]

25

MP 155-157.5°C.

IR: 2818.1, 2649.2, 2626.9, 2540.4, 1609.1, 1598.6, 1464.1, 1452.3, 1369.1, 1349.9, 1333.9, 884.9, 825.6, 786.7, 766.7 cm⁻¹.

MS: Cl (m/z) 180.1 (M+H⁺).

30

HRMS (m/z) 180.0863, calculated for C₁₀H₁₄NS, 180.0847.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 9.99 (1H br s), 9.42 (1H br s), 7.46 (1H, s), 7.28 (1H, t, J=2.46 Hz), 7.13 (1H, d, J=4.91 Hz), 4.37 (1H, s), 4.02 (1H, d J=3.6 Hz), 3.20 (1H, dd, J=9.0, 6.0 Hz), 2.33-2.12 (4H, m), 1.77 (1H, ap. t, J=9.4 Hz, J=12.0 Hz), 1.63 (1H, ap. t, J=9.6, 9.0 Hz).

35

EXAMPLE 5

2β-(3-FLUORO-4-CHLOROPHENYL)-7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPTANE, HCL SALT

[0060]

40

MP 208.5-209.5°C.

IR: 2992.1, 2953.0, 2881.8, 2716.1, 2652.8, 2550.5, 1612.1, 1578.8, 1489.0, 1424.2, 1356.1, 1072.8, 884.4, 818.7, 535.5 cm⁻¹.

MS: Cl (m/z) 226.0 (M+H⁺).

45

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 9.9(1H br s), 9.4 (1H br s), 7.37 (1H, d, J=7.9 Hz), 7.25 (2H, m), 4.37 (1H, s), 4.11 (1H, d, J=3.5 Hz), 3.08 (1H, ap. t, J=6.8, 8.7 Hz), 2.34-2.29 (3H, m), 2.20 (1H, ap. t, J=9.3, 13.3 Hz), 1.81 (1H, ap. t, J=6.8, 11.8 Hz), 1.68 (1H, ap. t, J=12.2, 8.1 Hz).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 141.4, 131.0, 123.9, 119.9, 116.2, 63.5, 58.6, 45.7, 36.9, 28.6, 25.5.

50

EXAMPLE 6

2β-(3-FLOUROPHENYL)-7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPTANE, HCL SALT

[0061]

55

MP 211.0-213.5°C.

IR: 2956.7, 2929.1, 2880.6, 2824.6, 2716.4, 2651.9, 2543.4, 2134.8, 1612.38, 1586.32, 1487.9, 1450.1, 1361.2, 1230.6, 1156.8, 893.9, 790.9, 775.4, 690.9 cm⁻¹.

MS: Cl (m/z) 191.8 (M+H⁺).

HRMS (m/z), 192.1186, calculated for C₁₂H₁₅NF, 192.1189.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.36-7.30 (2H, m), 7.13 (1H, d, J=9.3 Hz), 6.93 (1H, t, J=8.3, 6.6 Hz), 4.39 (1H, s), 4.10 (1H, d, J=3.4 Hz), 3.10 (1H, ap. t, J=9.0, 6.8 Hz), 2.35-2.32 (3H, m), 2.19 (1H, dd, J=13.6, 9.3 Hz), 1.80 (1H, ap. t, J=8.6, 12.0 Hz), 1.68 (1H, ap. t, J=11.3, 6.4 Hz).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ, 164.2, 142.5, 130.8, 130.7, 122.9, 115.0, 114.8, 114.5, 114.363.8, 58.5, 46.3, 37.1, 28.7, 25.5.

EXAMPLE 7

2β-(3-HYDROXYPHENYL)-7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPTANE, HCL SALT

[0062]

MP 222-224°C.

IR: 3214.5, 2897.6, 2717.7, 2644.0, 2542.7, 1618.2, 1605.1, 1587.9, 1494.7, 1465.8, 1378.1, 1357.3, 1337.0, 1324.9, 1302.9, 1281.7, 1273.9, 1166.5, 1157.2, 931.8, 851.4, 805.5, 780.8, 691.3, 670.2, 514.5, 448.8 cm⁻¹.

MS: Cl (m/z) 190.1 (M+H⁺).

HRMS, 190.1249, calculated for C₁₂H₁₆NO, 190.1231.

¹H NMR (d₄ CD₃OD) δ 7.16 (1H, t, J=7.9 Hz), 6.76-6.65 (3H, m), 4.40 (1H, d, J=2.9 Hz), 4.27 (1H, s), 2.34 (1H, dd, J=13.3, 9.5 Hz), 2.09-1.80 (6H, m).

¹³C NMR (d₄ CD₃OD) δ 157.7, 142.8, 129.6, 117.0, 113.5, 113.3, 63.0, 44.5, 36.3, 27.3, 25.5.

EXAMPLE 8

2β-(3-ACETOPHENONE)-7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPTANE, HCL SALT

[0063]

MP 181.5-183.8°C.

IR: 2996.1, 2962.5, 2840.8, 2791.3, 2697.9, 2639.3, 2528.5, 1678.5, 1602.9, 1581.5, 1362.6, 1295.4, 1279.9, 1260.0, 807.5, 702.3, 689.5 cm⁻¹.

MS: Cl (m/z) 215.8 (M+H⁺).

HRMS, 216.1399, calculated for C₁₄H₁₈NO, 216.1388.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 9.79 (1H, br s), 9.18 (1H, br s), 7.87 (1H, s), 7.78 (1H, d, J=7.26 Hz), 7.69 (1H, d, J=5.77 Hz), 7.43 (1H, d, J=6.84 Hz), 4.38 (1H, br s), 4.16 (1H, br s), 3.19 (1H, br s), 2.60 (3H, s), 2.30-2.20 (4H, m), 1.81 (1H, s), 1.67 (1H, s).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 198.4, 141.0, 137.5, 132.1, 129.4, 127.5, 127.4, 63.8, 58.7, 46.2, 36.9, 28.8, 27.1, 25.6.

EXAMPLE 9

2β-(4-TRIFLUOROMETHYLPHENYL)-7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPTANE, HCL SALT, OIL

[0064]

IR: 2953.5, 2922.3, 2881.2, 2699.0, 2637.8, 2524.6, 1618.0, 1595.2, 1328.7, 1198.0, 1164.3, 1116.3, 1070.3, 1016.7, 887.8, 832.8 cm⁻¹.

MS: Cl (m/z) 242.1 (M+H⁺).

HRMS (m/z) 242.1160, calculated for C₁₃H₁₅F₃N, 242.1156.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 9.91 (1H, br s), 9.26 (1H, br s), 7.60 (1H, br s), 4.41 (1H, br s), 4.19 (1H, br s), 3.81 (1H, br s), 2.35-2.24 (4H, br m), 1.84 (1H, br s), 1.71 (1H, br s). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 128.1, 126.0, 64.0, 58.9, 46.5, 37.7, 29.1, 25.8.

EXAMPLE 10**2β-(3-FLUORO-4-METHYLPHENYL)-7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPTANE HCL SALT****[0065]**

IR: 2879.9, 2822.4, 2690.1, 2650.8, 2543.9, 1609.5, 1577.7, 1508.1, 1372.0, 1352.3, 1326.7, 1274.4, 1251.5, 1118.2, 886.0, 816.4, 757.9, 520.0, 449.4 cm⁻¹.

MS: CI (m/z) 206.1 (M+H⁺).

HRMS (m/z) 206.1357, calculated for C₁₃H₁₆FN, 206.1345.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 10.05 (1H br s), 9.2 (1H br s), 7.17 (2H, s), 7.04 (1H, d, J=10.7 Hz), 4.37 (1H, s), 4.08 (1H, s), 3.06 (1H, br s), 2.34 (4H, br s), 2.20 (3H, s), 1.79 (1H, s), 1.67 (1H, d, J=10.0 Hz).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 162.0, 160.0, 140.0, 132.1, 122.5, 114.6, 114.3, 63.9, 58.6, 45.9, 36.9, 28.7, 25.5.

EXAMPLE 11**2β-(3-CHLOROPHENYL)-7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPTANE HCL SALT****[0066]**

MP 187-189°C.

IR: 2929.5, 2895.2, 2854.2, 2712.2, 2688.0, 2650.5, 2544.7, 1610.5, 1596.0, 1569.9, 1480.7, 1464.4, 1454.6, 1434.3, 1347.9, 901.4, 790.0, 696.2 cm⁻¹.

MS: CI (m/z) 207.7, 208.8, 209.7 (M+H⁺).

HRMS (m/z) 208.0879, calculated for C₁₂H₁₄ClN, 208.0893.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 9.90 (1H, br s), 9.21 (1H, br s), 7.45 (1H, d J=7.47 Hz), 7.35-7.20 (3H, m), 4.38 (1H, s), 4.09 (1H, d, J=2.5 Hz), 3.07 (1H, t J=7.8 Hz), 2.34 (3H, br s), 2.18 (1H, dd, J=9.55 Hz, 13.3 Hz), 1.73 (2H, ap dt, J=48.6 Hz, 11.2 Hz, 7.9 Hz).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 142.5, 134.6, 130.5, 128.1, 127.6, 125.4, 63.7, 58.6, 46.1, 37.1, 28.8, 25.6.

EXAMPLE 12**2β-(N-BENZYL-5-PYRIDONYL)-7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPTANE HCL SALT****[0067]**

MS: CI (m/z) 281.2 (M+H⁺).

HRMS (m/z) 281.1661, calculated for C₁₈H₂₁N₂O₂, 281.1654.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 9.99 (1H, br s), 9.25 (1H, br s), 7.40-7.24 (7H, m), 6.74 (1H, br s), 5.47 (1H br s), 5.06 (1H, br s), 4.35 (1H, br s), 4.1 (1H, m), 2.65 (1H, br s), 2.31-2.03 (4H, m), 1.80 (1H, br s), 1.66 (1H, br s).

EXAMPLE 13**2β-(N-METHYL-5-PYRIDONYL)-7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPTANE, HCL SALT****[0068]**

IR: 2995.0, 2953.2, 2810.6, 2643.2, 2530.7, 2156.8, 2129.1, 1671.0, 1644.5, 1607.7, 1594.8, 1534.7, 1449.1, 1438.5, 1373.7, 1357.7, 1346.5, 1322.4, 1312.9, 1292.2, 1256.5, 1196.5, 1180.2, 1161.7, 1150.4, 878.7, 835.3, 740.4, 529.0 cm⁻¹.

MS: CI (m/z) 205.1 (M+H⁺).

HRMS (m/z) 205.1355, calculated for C₁₂H₁₇N₂O, 205.1341.

¹H NMR (d₄ CD₃OD) δ 8.34 (1H, s), 8.15 (1H, d, J=8.5 Hz), 7.17 (1H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 4.53 (1H, s), 4.36 (1H, s), 3.94 (3H, s), 3.44 (1H br s), 2.41 (1 H, ap t), 2.20-1.85 (5H, m).

¹³C NMR (d₄ CD₃OD) δ 160.0, 159.0, 139.8, 129.3, 114.4, 62.4, 59.0, 41.9, 39.7, 35.2, 27.2, 25.5.

EXAMPLE 142β-(3-FLUORO-5-NITROPHENYL)-7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPTANE, HCL SALT

5 [0069]

MP 185.5-187.1°C.

IR: 2960.1, 2881.6, 2842.1, 2709.0, 2650.8, 2533.6, 1606.7, 1534.8, 1455.6, 1348.6, 1319.8, 1283.8, 1235.7, 1155.4, 899.5, 878.6, 870.2, 783.3, 747.7, 685.8 cm⁻¹.10 MS: Cl (m/z) 237.2 (M+H⁺).HRMS (m/z) 237.1, calculated for C₁₂H₁₄FN₂O₂, 237.1039.¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 9.80 (1H, br s), 9.54 (1H, br s), 7.98 (1H, s), 7.76-7.71 (2H, m), 4.39 (2H, br s) 3.25 (1H, br s), 2.31 (4H, br s), 1.83 (1H, br s), 1.71 (1H, br s).15 ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 163.9, 161.9, 148.2, 144.6, 144.5, 121.2, 121.0, 118.8, 110.3, 110.1, 62.8, 58.6, 45.7, 37.0, 28.6, 25.6.**EXAMPLE 15**2β-(4-AMINOPHENYL)-7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPTANE, HCL SALT

20 [0070]

IR: 2874.2, 2566.6, 1975.0, 1598.1, 1572.8, 1512.8, 1468.1, 1344.2, 885.3, 818.2, 541.5, 499.3 cm⁻¹.MS: Cl (m/z) 189.1 (M+H⁺).25 ¹H NMR (d₄ CD₃OD) δ 7.53 (2H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 7.43 (2H, d, J= 7.9 Hz), 4.5 (1H, d, J=2.9 Hz), 4.32 (1H, d, J=4.0 Hz), 3.45 (1H, dd, J=9.3, 6.0 Hz), 2.44 (1H, dd, J=13.2, 9.5 Hz), 2.12-1.85 (5H, m).¹³C NMR (d₄ CD₃OD) δ 144.1, 130.7, 129.8, 124.7, 64.3, 60.5, 45.6, 37.8, 28.9, 26.8.**EXAMPLE 16**2β-(3-FLUORO-4-TRIFLUOROMETHYL-PHENYL)-7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPTANE HCL SALT

30 [0071]

35 MP 228.5-230.0°C.

IR: 2990.7, 2956.7, 2883.6, 2708.8, 2638.3, 2525.5, 1632.1, 1600.2, 1581.8, 1436.3, 1330.5, 1250.5, 1180.6, 1132.9, 1053.1, 834.8, 828.3 cm⁻¹.MS: Cl (m/z) 260.1 (M+H⁺).¹HRMS (m/z), 260.1050, calculated for C₁₃H₁₄F₄N, 260.1062.40 ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 9.81 (1H, br s), 9.31 (1H, br s), 7.62 (1H, t, J=7.6 Hz), 7.44 (1H, d, J=8.1 Hz), 7.31 (1H, d, J=11.2 Hz), 4.40 (1H, s), 4.15 (1H, s), 3.16 (1H, t, J=7.5 Hz), 2.37-2.21 (4H, m), 1.77 (2H, dd, J=11.9, 41.2 Hz).¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 161.1, 158.5, 147.6, 147.5, 127.7, 127.7, 123.8, 123.3, 121.1, 116.4, 116.2, 63.3, 58.5, 45.9, 36.9, 28.8, 25.5.**EXAMPLE 17**2β-(4-CHLOROPHENYL)-7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPTANE, HCL SALT

50 [0072]

IR: 2956.6, 2879.7, 2815.7, 2690.7, 2646.7, 2541.2, 2138.5, 2114.9, 1609.4, 1600.4, 1494.3, 1465.1, 1454.3, 1371.6, 1349.8, 1326.4, 1095.0, 1014.2, 885.8, 824.4, 532.9, 504.5 cm⁻¹.MS: Cl (m/z), 208/210 (M+H⁺).55 ¹H NMR, 250 MHz (d₆ DMSO) δ 9.0 (2H, br s), 7.40 (4H, s), 4.36 (1H, d, J=3.2Hz), 4.19 (1H br s), 3.26 (1H, dd, J=9.3, 6.4 Hz), 2.28 (1H, dd, J=12.9, 9.6 Hz), 1.99-1.59 (5H, m).¹³C NMR (d₆ DMSO) δ 138.9, 133.2, 129.0, 128.9, 63.8, 58.6, 45.8, 36.9, 28.6, 25.5.

Exempl 182β-(3,4-METHYLENEDIOXYPHENYL)-7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPTANE, HCL SALT

5 [0073]

MP 220.0-221.5°C.

IR: 2959.7, 2888.7, 2819.2, 2714.1, 2687.6, 2649.0, 2541.7, 1608.6, 1503.4, 1490.3, 1441.7, 1369.6, 1264.0, 1235.3, 1040.5, 930.0, 806.9, 548.4, 524.6, 419.8 cm⁻¹.10 MS: Cl (m/z) 218 (M+H⁺).HRMS (m/z) 218.1185, calculated for C₁₃H₁₆NO₂, 218.1181.¹H NMR, 250 MHz (d₆ DMSO) δ 7.03 (1H, d, J=1.6 Hz), 6.86 (1H, d, J=8.0 Hz), 6.79 (1H, dd, J=8.1, 1.6 Hz), 5.98 (2H, s), 4.25 (1H, d, J=2.9 Hz), 4.16 (1H, s), 3.16 (1H, dd, J=9.2, 6.3 Hz), 2.21 (1H, dd, J=13.0, 9.5 Hz), 1.92-1.61 (5H, m).15 ¹³C NMR, 250 MHz (d₆ DMSO) δ 147.5, 145.8, 136.0, 120.3, 108.1, 107.8, 100.9, 62.4, 57.9, 44.3, 27.8, 25.2.**EXAMPLE 19**2β-(2-CHLORO-6-METHYL-5-PYRIDINYL)-7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPTANE, HCL SALT

20

[0074]

MS Cl (m/z) 223, 225 (M+H⁺).HRMS (m/z), 223.1011, calculated for C₁₂H₁₆ClN₂, 223.1002.25 ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.73 (1H, d, J=8.1 Hz), 7.29 (1H, d, J=8.1 Hz), 4.51 (1H, d, J=3.7 Hz), 4.29 (1H, s), 3.50-3.45 (1H, m), 2.58-2.46 (4H, m), 2.08-1.82 (5H, m)**EXAMPLE 20**30 2β-(4-CYANOPHENYL)-7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPTANE, HCL SALT

[0075]

IR: 2938.1, 2878.9, 2858.6, 2831.9, 2741.6, 2721.7, 2693.8, 2649.2, 2556.1, 2532.8, 2230.0, 1609.6, 1508.7, 1376.9, 1349.4, 1327.8, 1301.8, 1182.4, 886.3, 847.9, 837.6, 553.1, 550.4, 537.5 cm⁻¹.

35

MS: Cl (m/z) 199.1 (M+H⁺).HRMS (m/z) 199.1255, calculated for C₁₃H₁₅N₂, 199.1235.¹H NMR (d₄ CD₃OD) δ 7.72 (2H, d, J=8.3 Hz), 7.53 (2H, d, J=8.1 Hz), 4.55 (1H, d, J=3.2 Hz), 4.32 (1H, d, J=4.1), 3.47 (1H, dd, J=9.2, 6.0 Hz), 2.45 (1H, dd, J=13.2, 9.6 Hz), 2.14-1.80 (5H, m).

40

¹³C NMR (d₄ CD₃OD) δ 146.9, 132.4, 127.7, 138.1, 110.5, 62.5, 59.0, 44.7, 36.3, 27.3, 25.4.**EXAMPLE 21**2β-(3-FLUORO-4-NITRO-PHENYL)-7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPTANE, HCL SALT

45

[0076]

MP 186.5-188.0°C.

IR: 2955.5, 2881.6, 2851.3, 2694.6, 2641.9, 2545.6, 1612.4, 1600.8, 1524.9, 1511.8, 1345.9, 1325.7, 1248.6, 1061.9, 939.1, 888.7, 833.8, 751.1, 578.2, 547.7, 537.3, 526.1 cm⁻¹.

50

MS: Cl (m/z) 237.1 (M+H⁺).HRMS (m/z), 237.1023, calculated for C₁₂H₁₄FN₂O₂, 237.1039.¹H NMR (d₄ CD₃OD) δ 8.09 (1H, t, J=8.1 Hz), 7.46 (1H, d, J=12.5 Hz), 7.36 (1H, d, J=8.1 Hz), 4.59 (1H, s), 4.33 (1H, s), 3.51 (1H, d, J=5.9 Hz), 2.48 (1H, ap. t, J=12.8, 9.9 Hz), 2.07-1.86 (5H, m).

55

¹³C NMR (d₄ CD₃OD) δ 156.8, 154.1, 149.5, 136.0, 126.6, 123.8, 117.9, 117.6, 62.9, 58.5, 45.8, 36.8, 28.6, 25.4.

EXAMPLE 222β-(4-AMIDO-PHENYL)-7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPTANE, HCL SALT

[0077]

MP 251.5-253.0°C.

IR: 3363.9, 3160.4, 2989.7, 2950.3, 2879.0, 2856.1, 2782.2, 2701.3, 2652.7, 2638.0, 2524.9, 1671.3, 1658.2, 1623.0, 1611.4, 1599.3, 1560.0, 1416.7, 1398.2, 1374.0, 888.1, 850.7, 778.0, 760.0, 747.4, 625.6, 606.7, 532.2, 473.2 cm⁻¹.MS: Cl (m/z), 217.1 (M+H⁺).¹H NMR (d₄ CD₃OD) δ 7.87 (2H, d, J=8.5 Hz), 7.41 (2H, d, J=8.1 Hz), 4.52 (1H, s), 4.29 (1H, s), 3.45 (1H, ap. t, J=6.0, 3.3 Hz), 2.42 (1H, ap. t, J=9.8, 3.5 Hz), 2.05-1.88 (5H, m).¹³C NMR (d₄ CD₃OD) δ 172.1, 147.2, 133.1, 129.5, 128.2, 64.2, 60.5, 46.0, 37.8, 28.9, 26.9.**EXAMPLE 23**2β-(3-FLUORO-4-AMINO-PHENYL)-7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPTANE, HCL SALT

[0078]

MP 266.0-270.0 °C.

IR: 2988.3, 2819.9, 2639.1, 2539.0, 2001.5, 1608.2, 1598.5, 1568.9, 1555.2, 1510.1, 1424.3, 1369.6, 1340.9, 1268.8, 1254.8, 893.5, 884.2, 837.4, 470.5, 452.6 cm⁻¹.MS: Cl (m/z) 207.1 (M+H⁺).HRMS (m/z) 207.1290, calculated for C₁₂H₁₆FN₂, 207.1297.¹H NMR (d₄ CD₃OD) δ 7.46-7.39 (2H, m), 7.29 (1H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 4.51 (1H, s), 4.3 (1H, s), 3.44 (1H, dd, J=9.5, 5.9 Hz), 2.43 (1H, dd, J=13.2, 9.9 Hz), 2.09-1.86 (5H, m).**Example 24**2β-(4-SULFONAMIDO-PHENYL)-7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPTANE, HCL SALT

[0079]

MP 245.5-247.0°C.

IR: 3223.5, 3188.5, 3024.0, 2956.7, 2862.6, 2826.1, 2695.1, 2646.9, 2531.0, 1607.4, 1327.6, 1152.3, 1099.1, 912.1, 888.4, 832.5, 679.2, 617.2, 579.0, 558.4, 548.0, 516.9 cm⁻¹.

MS: Cl (m/z) 253.1.

¹H NMR (d₄ CD₃OD) δ 7.88 (2H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 7.51 (2H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 4.55 (1H, d, J=3.0 Hz), 4.31 (1H, d, J=4.0 Hz), 3.48 (1H, dd, J=9.2, 6.2 Hz), 2.45 (1H, dd, J=13.4, 9.7 Hz), 2.11-1.86(5H, m).**EXAMPLE 25**2β-(3-METHYL-5-ISOXAZOLE)-7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPTANE, HCL SALT

[0080]

MP 172.5-178.0°C.

IR: 2959.2, 2842.3, 2802.6, 2705.7, 2691.1, 2666.7, 2639.7, 2529.7, 1606.0, 1465.6, 1442.0, 1415.0, 1374.2, 1355.3, 1149.3, 890.9, 887.7, 824.0, 529.4 cm⁻¹.MS: Cl (m/z), 179 (M+H⁺).HRMS, 179, 1177, calculated for C₁₀H₁₄N₂O, 179.1184.¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 10.11 (1H, br s), 9.19 (1H, s), 6.42 (1H, s), 4.38 (1H, s), 4.24 (1H, s), 3.26 (1H, ap. t, J=8.3, 6.23 Hz), 2.32-2.16 (7H, m), 1.74 (2H, dd, J=29.4, 10.8 Hz).¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 170.7, 160.2, 103.5, 63.1, 62.0, 58.2, 38.5, 36.8, 35.1, 27.7, 25.4, 11.5.

EXAMPLE 262β-(3-METHYL-5-ISOXAZOLE)-7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPTANE, N-METHYL

5 [0081]

MS CI (m/z), 193 (M+H⁺).¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 5.91 (1H, s), 3.46 (1H, d, J=3.7 Hz), 3.37 (1H, t, J=4.2 Hz), 2.87 (1H, dd, J=9.0, 5.1 Hz), 2.26 (3H, s), 2.25 (3H, s), 1.98-1.83 (4H, m), 1.53-1.39 (2H, m).

10

EXAMPLE 272β-(3-METHYL-5-ISOXAZOLE)-7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPTANE, N-ACETYL

15 [0082]

MS: CI (m/z), 221 (M+H⁺), 238 (M+NH₄⁺).¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 174.6, 174.4, 167.5, 166.8, 159.8, 101.9, 100.6, 61.0, 56.8, 56.4, 52.6, 41.6, 40.1, 38.4, 36.1, 29.9, 28.4, 28.3, 21.4, 11.4.

20

EXAMPLE 282B-(3,4-DIFLUOROPHENYL)-7-AZABICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPTANE, HCL SALT

25 [0083]

MP 206.5-208.5°C.

IR: (KBr), 2992.7, 2953.8, 2929.1, 2882.0, 2827.2, 2717.0, 2653.3, 2547.4, 1434.1, 1373.1, 1358.9, 1281.1, 1121.1, 888.2, 823.1, 763.4 cm⁻¹.

30

MS: CI (m/z) 210 (M+H⁺).HRMS (m/z) 210.1102, calculated for C₁₂H₁₄NF₂, 210.1094.¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 9.91 (1H, br s), 9.32 (1H, br s), 7.32-7.12 (3H, m), 4.39 (1H, s), 4.08 (1H, d, J=3.5 Hz), 3.1 (1H, dd, J=8.8, 6.7 Hz), 2.35-2.17 (4H, m), 1.81 (1H, ap. t, J=7.1, 11.6 Hz), 1.7 (1H, ap. t, J=11.8, 8.5 Hz).¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 137.5, 123.4, 117.8, 117.6, 117.1, 116.8, 63.8, 58.5, 45.7, 37.1, 28.7, 25.5.

35

EXAMPLE 294-(7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPT-2-YL)-BENZAMIDINE HCL SALT

40 [0084]

MP 198.5-201.0°C.

IR: (KBr), 3031.3, 2911.0, 2844.1, 2707.5, 2643.8, 2527.3, 1677.2, 1612.3, 1600.4, 1480.5, 1470.6, 1446.3, 1409.7, 1366.1, 1343.0, 1324.9, 1159.8, 886.2, 833.1, 756.3, 738.1, 684.1, 634.7, 528.0 cm⁻¹.

45

MS: CI (m/z) 216.2 (M+H⁺).HRMS (m/z), 216.1505, calculated for C₁₃H₁₈N₃, 216.1501.¹H NMR (d₄ CD₄OD) δ 7.82 (2H, d, J=8.1 Hz), 7.59 (2H, d, J=8.3 Hz), 4.56 (1H, d, J=3.7 Hz), 4.33 (1H, br. s), 3.51 (1H, dd, J=6.0, 9.5 Hz), 2.47 (1H, dd, J=13.4, 9.5 Hz), 2.08-1.89 (5H, m).¹³C NMR (d₄, CD₄OD) δ 149.7, 129.6, 129.0, 64.0, 60.4, 46.0, 37.8, 28.9, 26.8.

50

EXAMPLE 302-(4-METHANESULFONYL-PHENYL)-7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPTANE, HCL SALT

55 [0085]

MP 242.5-244.0°C.

IR: (KBr), 3015.1, 2993.2, 2949.8, 2929.8, 2874.1, 2812.3, 2701.8, 2644.7, 2531.6, 1360.7, 1597.8, 1360.7,

1324.3, 1302.8, 1289.8, 1169.3, 1146.6, 1087.6, 954.0, 826.9, 776.7, 560.7, 534.6, 523.6, 488.1 cm^{-1} .

MS: CI (m/z) 252.1 ($\text{M}+\text{H}^+$).

HRMS (m/z), 252.1081, calculated $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{18}\text{NOS}$, 252.1058.

^1H NMR ($\text{d}_4\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$) δ 7.94 (2H, d, $J=8.3$ Hz), 7.59 (2H, d, $J=8.3$ Hz), 4.57 (1H, d, $J=3.7$ Hz), 4.32 (1H, br. s), 3.51 (1H, dd, $J=9.3$, 5.8 Hz), 3.10 (3H, s), 2.47 (1H, dd, $J=13.4$, 9.7 Hz), 2.11-1.68 (5H, m).

^{13}C NMR ($\text{d}_4\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$) δ 149.2, 140.8, 129.1, 129.0, 64.0, 60.5, 46.0, 44.4, 37.8, 28.8, 26.8.

EXAMPLE 31

4-(7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPT-2-YL)-PHENOL HCL SALT

[0086]

MP 242.5-244.0°C.

IR: (KBr), 3162.0, 3106.4, 3010.9, 2982.8, 2967.3, 2953.9, 2881.1, 2830.4, 2697.8, 2657.5, 2577.4, 2530.5, 1614.2, 1605.2, 1589.5, 1518.1, 1460.6, 1448.1, 1439.6, 1355.5, 1333.0, 1308.4, 1268.9, 1252.1, 1242.1, 1229.9, 1191.7, 1162.2, 1154.1, 892.7, 840.0, 828.1, 706.8, 509.9 cm^{-1} .

MS: CI (m/z) 190.2 ($\text{M}+\text{H}^+$); HRMS (m/z), 190.1214, calculated for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{16}\text{NO}$, 190.1232.

^1H NMR ($\text{d}_4\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$) δ 7.11 (2H, d, $J=8.0$ Hz), 6.77 (2H, d, $J=7.7$ Hz), 4.34 (1H, d, $J=2.3$ Hz), 4.27 (1H, br s), 2.32 (1H, dd $J=13.4$, 9.4 Hz), 2.11-1.82 (5H, m).

^{13}C NMR ($\text{d}_4\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$) δ 156.2, 131.8, 130.7, 127.4, 115.2, 63.6, 59.0, 44.1, 36.2, 27.3, 25.5.

EXAMPLE 32

2-(4-METHYLSULFANYL-PHENYL)-7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPTANE HCL SALT

[0087]

MP 216.5-218.0°C.

IR: (KBr), 3021.7, 2992.9, 2979.5, 2958.1, 2874.2, 2853.7, 2821.8, 2716.1, 2689.7, 2651.6, 2550.7, 2535.3, 2138.4, 1609.4, 1497.2, 1465.0, 1453.2, 1439.2, 1427.5, 1371.6, 1355.0, 1327.1, 1095.8, 1016.4, 974.8, 887.7, 820.4, 790.2, 534.1, 506.0 cm^{-1} .

MS: CI (m/z) 220.2 ($\text{M}+\text{H}^+$).

HRMS (m/z), 220.1174, calculated for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{18}\text{NS}$, 220.1160.

^1H NMR ($\text{d}_4\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$) δ 7.28-7.22 (4H, m), 4.41 (1H, d, $J=2.3$ Hz), 4.29 (1H, br. s), 3.33 (1H, dd, $J=9.1$, 5.8 Hz), 2.44 (3H, s), (1H, dd, $J=13.0$, 9.6 Hz), 2.10-1.83 (5H, m).

^{13}C NMR ($\text{d}_4\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$) δ 128.0, 127.6, 64.2, 60.2, 45.1, 37.9, 28.8, 26.8.

EXAMPLE 33

4-(7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPT-2-YL)-BENZOIC ACID METHYL ESTER HCL SALT

[0088]

IR: (KBr), 2995.9, 2983.0, 2959.8, 2906.0, 2882.8, 2850.0, 2812.8, 2713.2, 2686.8, 2649.6, 2622.6, 2533.5, 1726.3, 1608.0, 1464.0, 1457.6, 1436.7, 1417.9, 1371.4, 1348.7, 1326.6, 1279.5, 1191.7, 1140.6, 1106.2, 1018.5, 959.0, 892.0, 842.7, 776.0, 761.6, 705.9, 536.0, 511.2 cm^{-1} .

MP: 235.0-236.0°C.

MS: CI (m/z) 232.2 ($\text{M}+\text{H}^+$).

HRMS (m/z), 232.1348, calculated for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{18}\text{NO}_2$, 232.1337.

^1H NMR ($\text{d}_4\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$) δ 8.00 (2H, d, $J=8.1$ Hz), 7.43 (2H, d, $J=8.5$ Hz), 4.53 (1H, d, $J=7.1$ Hz), 4.29 (1H, s), 3.88 (3H, s), 3.48-3.44 (1H, m), 2.44 (1H, dd, $J=13.3$, 9.8 Hz), 2.11-1.85 (5H, m).

^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) δ 166.8, 145.4, 130.2, 129.0, 127.5, 63.4, 58.5, 52.0, 46.3, 36.9, 28.7, 25.5.

EXAMPLE 344-(7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPT-2-YL)-BENZOIC ACID HCL SALT

5 [0089]

MP 261.5-264.5 °C.

IR: (KBr), 3090.6, 3038.8, 2980.8, 2956.9, 2932.8, 2884.7, 2699.0, 2641.5, 2576.3, 2507.9, 1682.2, 1607.3, 1573.6, 1467.4, 1421.9, 1403.3, 1371.6, 1354.1, 1322.2, 1308.7, 1296.2, 1264.2, 1222.7, 1155.5, 1125.8, 1112.9, 887.9, 850.8, 830.5, 776.5, 766.4, 711.2, 696.1, 529.4, 506.7 cm⁻¹.MS: Cl (m/z) 218.2 (M+H⁺).HRMS (m/z) 218.1181, calculated for C₁₃H₁₆NO₂, 218.1181.¹H NMR (d₄ CD₃OD) δ 8.01 (2H, d, J=8.1 Hz), 7.42 (2H, d, J=8.5 Hz), 4.54 (1H, d, J=2.9 Hz), 4.30 (1H, s), 3.46 (1H, dd, J=9.2, 6.3 Hz), 2.44 (1H, dd, J=13.4, 9.6 Hz), 2.12-1.86 (5H, m).¹³C NMR (d₄ CD₃OD) δ 168.5, 146.9, 130.2, 126.9, 63.0, 59.3, 44.9, 36.7, 27.7, 25.8.**EXAMPLE 35**2-(3-FLUORO-4-TETRAZOL-1-YL-PHENYL)-7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPTANE HCL SALT

20 [0090]

MP: decomposes 231°C dec.

IR: (KBr), 3082.8, 3012.2, 2988.2, 2963.7, 2941.3, 2881.4, 2842.4, 2826.9, 2803.8, 2720.2, 2706.0, 2659.9, 2640.8, 2540.5, 2529.3, 2493.5, 2382.8, 1603.4, 1527.5, 1465.4, 1453.8, 1402.7, 1373.0, 1239.7, 1214.9, 1172.6, 1146.9, 1085.9, 993.5, 897.4, 830.5, 622.8, 540.2, 523.7, 404.3 cm⁻¹.MS: Cl (m/z) 260.3 (M+H⁺).HRMS (m/z), 260.1317, calculated for C₁₃H₁₅N₅F, 260.1311.¹H NMR (d₄ CD₃OD) δ 9.61 (1H, d, J=1.7 Hz), 7.87 (1H, t, J=8.1 Hz), 7.52 (1H, d, J=11.8 Hz), 7.41 (1H, d, J=8.3 Hz), 4.57 (1H, d, J=3.5 Hz), 4.32 (1H, s), 3.52 (1H, dd, J=9.2, 6.1 Hz), 2.48 (1H, dd, J=13.4, 9.6 Hz), 2.13-1.86 (5H, m).¹³C NMR (d₄ CD₃OD) δ 156.0, 153.5, 143.9, 143.8, 125.8, 124.2, 115.9, 115.7, 62.9, 59.3, 44.5, 36.6, 27.6, 25.7.**EXAMPLE 36**2-(4-NITRO-3-TRIFLUOROMETHYL-PHENYL)-7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPTANE HCL SALT

35 [0091]

IR: (KBr), 2956.9, 2882.3, 2814.2, 2707.1, 2642.7, 2531.1, 1602.6, 1539.4, 1495.2, 1469.2, 1454.3, 1421.1, 1362.0, 1323.6, 1282.8, 1212.2, 1177.9, 1142.9, 1048.3, 906.5, 869, 857.4, 841.8, 822.6 cm⁻¹.MS: Cl (m/z), 287.2 (M+H⁺).HRMS (m/z) 287.1016, calculated for C₁₃H₁₄F₃N₂O₂, 287.1007.¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 10.15 (1H, br. s), 9.79 (1H, br. s), 8.11 (1H, d, J=8.3 Hz), 7.95 (1H, d, J=8.3 Hz), 7.72 (1H, s), 4.42 (1H, br. s), 4.20 (1H, br. s), 3.29 (1H, ap. t, J=8.5, 7.3 Hz), 2.37-2.29 (4H, m), (2H, dd, J=45.8, 10.3 Hz).¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 146.0, 145.7, 131.9, 127.93, 127.89, 126.0, 123.6, 63.1, 58.4, 46.0, 36.8, 28.7, 25.4.**EXAMPLE 37**2-[3-FLUORO-4-(5-TRIFLUOROMETHYL-TETRAZOL-1-YL)-PHENYL]-7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPTANE, HCL SALT

50 [0092]

MP 195.5-198.5°C.

IR (KBr), 2988.4, 2955.7, 2882.2, 2703.2, 2639.7, 2529.1, 1620.3, 1603.3, 1538.7, 1517.9, 1469.5, 1452.9, 1436.9, 1358.1, 1322.5, 1279.8, 1247.2, 1220.4, 1173.7, 1136.8, 1106.5, 1059.3, 1037.7, 1016.9, 982.0, 937.0, 883.9, 830.4, 823.9, 772.4, 757.5, 638.6, 532.0, 497.3 cm⁻¹.

MS: Cl (m/z) 328.1 (M+H⁺).

HRMS (m/z) 328.1185, calculated for C₁₄H₁₄N₅F₄, 328.1185.

¹H NMR (d₄ CD₃OD) δ 7.74 (1H, t, J=8.0), 7.59 (1H, dd, J=11.2, 1.7 Hz), 7.49 (1H, dd, J=8.3, 0.8 Hz), 4.63 (1H, d, J=3.7 Hz), 4.34 (1H, ap. t, J=4.4, 3.7), 3.58 (1H, dd, J=9.5, 6.1 Hz), 2.52 (1H, dd, J=13.4, 9.7 Hz), 2.17-1.88 (5H, m).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 175.7, 157.5, 154.9, 147.8, 128.4, 124.6, 119.4, 119.3, 117.0, 116.8, 63.4, 58.7, 46.1, 37.1, 28.8, 25.4.

EXAMPLE 38

2-(3-CHLORO-4-NITRO-PHENYL)-7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPTANE, HCL SALT

[0093]

MP 242.5-244.5°C.

IR: (KBr), 3104.1, 3040.4, 3020.0, 2995.1, 2961.2, 2863.3, 2842.6, 2794.1, 2685.3, 2642.8, 2609.5, 2587.1, 2575.8, 2526.9, 2384.2, 1609.0, 1593.6, 1584.2, 1520.0, 1478.5, 1466.4, 1342.8, 1322.9, 1303.4, 1292.1, 1280.1, 1271.8, 1254.3, 1234.3, 1214.5, 1165.0, 1139.3, 1060.0, 1049.0, 930.8, 905.1, 882.0, 865.3, 842.5, 816.7, 750.0, 704.9, 693.2, 531.5, 447.1 cm⁻¹.

MS: Cl (M+H⁺) m/z=253.1/255.1.

HRMS (m/z) 253.0741, calculated for C₁₂H₁₃ClN₂O₂, 253.0744.

¹H NMR (d₄ CD₃OD) δ 7.93 (1H, d, J=8.5 Hz), 7.67 (1H, d, J=1.7 Hz), 7.47 (1H, dd, J=8.5, 1.9 Hz), 4.57 (1H, d, J=3.5 Hz), 4.31 (1H, ap. t, J=3.9, 4.4 Hz), 3.49 (1H, dd, J=9.5, 6.2 Hz), 2.46 (1H, dd, J=9.8, 13.5 Hz), 2.07-1.85 (5H, m).

¹³C NMR (d₄ CD₃OD) δ 148.1, 130.2, 126.7, 125.9, 62.6, 59.2, 44.4, 36.6, 27.6, 25.6.

EXAMPLE 39

2-(4-TETRAZOL-1-YL-PHENYL)-7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPTANE, HCL SALT

[0094]

IR: (KBr), 3070.4, 2967.1, 2952.1, 2914.5, 2877.0, 2745.9, 2711.5, 2673.5, 2650.7, 2547.0, 1601.5, 1524.0, 1469.8, 1398.0, 1374.9, 1362.7, 1346.7, 1328.7, 1322.5, 1313.2, 1252.1, 1217.1, 1193.9, 1183.3, 1091.6, 1057.2, 1041.8, 995.4, 907.7, 890.2, 856.7, 834.6, 812.6, 538.2, 522.2 cm⁻¹.

MS: Cl (M+H⁺) m/z=242.1.

HRMS (m/z) 242.1421, calculated for C₁₃H₁₆N₅, 242.1406.

¹H NMR (d₄ CD₃OD) δ 9.77 (1H, s), 7.88 (2H, d, J=8.1 Hz), 7.60 (2H, d, J=8.1 Hz), 4.57 (1H, br. s), 4.34 (1H, br. s), 3.51 (1H, ap. t, J=8.5, 6.4 Hz), 2.48 (1H, dd, J=9.9, 13.0 Hz), 2.16-1.88 (5H, m).

EXAMPLE 40

2-(6-METHOXY-PYRIDIN-2-YL)-7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPTANE, HCL SALT

[0095]

MS Cl (M+H⁺), (m/z)=205.1.

HRMS (m/z) 205.1343, calculated for C₁₂H₁₇N₂O, 205.1341.

¹H NMR (d₄ CD₃OD) δ 7.62 (1H, t, J=7.8 Hz), 6.85 (1H, d, J=7.3 Hz), 6.69 (1H, d, J=8.3 Hz), 4.36 (2H, m), 3.36 (1H, dd, J=9.2, 4.0 Hz), 2.30 (1H, dd, J=13.3, 9.5 Hz), 2.06-1.85 (5H, m).

¹³C NMR (d₄ CD₃OD) δ 145.5, 115.4, 109.3, 62.8, 58.9, 56.0, 44.1, 35.4, 26.8, 26.0.

EXAMPLE 412-(4-METHANESULFINYL-PHENYL)-7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPTANE, HCL SALT

[0096]

IR: (KBr), 2978.6, 2952.2, 2883.7, 2840.5, 2700.9, 2643.4, 2528.2, 1688.8, 1601.1, 1497.0, 1466.8, 1413.9, 1366.3, 1325.4, 1297.8, 1220.1, 1199.4, 1173.9, 1159.1, 1089.8, 1046.1, 1012.1, 956.6, 888.0, 826.0, 538.8, 519.6, 480.2 cm^{-1} .

MS: Cl (M+H⁺), m/z=236.1.

HRMS (m/z) 236.1103, calculated for C₁₃H₁₈NOS, 236.1109.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.66 (4H, br s), 4.42 (1H, br s), 4.14 (1H, br s), 3.20 (1H br s), 2.71 (3H, s), 2.39-2.26 (4H, m), 1.87-1.73 (2H, m).

¹³C NMR (d₄ CD₃OD) δ 145.5, 143.9, 128.1, 124.4, 63.1, 59.3, 44.8, 42.7, 36.7, 27.7, 25.8.

EXAMPLE 422-(4-BROMO-3-FLUORO-PHENYL)-7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPTANE, HCL SALT

[0097]

MP 195.7-197.3°C.

IR (KBr): 2992.5, 2956.9, 2879.5, 2858.3, 2823.7, 2714.2, 2690.3, 2651.1, 2544.8, 1610.2, 1587.8, 1577.0, 1486.4, 1465.1, 1454.6, 1419.4, 1372.0, 1353.3, 1327.0, 1305.9, 1279.4, 1242.2, 1230.6, 1170.6, 1154.0, 1067.8, 1042.7, 982.7, 884.0, 812.5, 773.5, 767.6, 695.2, 547.4, 532.0 cm^{-1} .

MS: Cl (M+H⁺), m/z=270.1/272.0.

HRMS (m/z) 270.0298, calculated for C₁₂H₁₄BrFN, 270.0293.

¹H NMR (d₄ CD₃OD) δ 7.60 (1H, t, J=7.8 Hz), 7.24 (1H, d, 9.8 Hz), 7.07 (1H, d, J=8.5 Hz), 4.48 (1H, br s), 4.28 (1H, br s), 3.38 (1H, ap. t, J=5.8, 9.3 Hz), 2.41 (1H, dd, J=13.4, 9.9 Hz), 2.04-1.83 (5H, m).

EXAMPLE 432-(4-CYANO-3-FLUORO-PHENYL)-7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPTANE, HCL SALT

[0098]

MP 98.7-99.8°C.

IR: (KBr) 3086.8, 3063.6, 3034.4, 2998.3, 2987.6, 2957.3, 2883.0, 2844.3, 2810.8, 2735.6, 2707.1, 2669.7, 2642.7, 2529.7, 2235.3, 1623.1, 1601.9, 1568.1, 1507.0, 1467.4, 1451.0, 1433.7, 1373.4, 1356.8, 1326.9, 1314.9, 1297.6, 1262.7, 1252.9, 1228.4, 1183.7, 1165.2, 1153.2, 1116.9, 1060.9, 938.3, 891.9, 824.1, 809.0, 736.4, 521.1, 506.5 cm^{-1} .

MS: Cl (M+H⁺), m/z=217.

HRMS (m/z) 217.1158, calculated for C₁₃H₁₄FN₂, 217.1141.

¹H NMR (d₄ CD₃OD) δ 7.74 (1H, t, J=7.6 Hz), 7.39 (1H, d, J=10.8 Hz), 7.32 (1H, dd, J=8.1, 1.7 Hz), 4.55 (1H, d, J=3.5 Hz), 4.30 (1H, t, J=3.9 Hz), 3.49 (1H, dd, J=9.6, 6.0 Hz), 2.45 (1H, dd, J=13.3, 9.8 Hz), 2.07-1.84 (5H, m).

EXAMPLE 442-(3,4,5-TRIFLUORO-PHENYL)-7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPTANE, HCL SALT

[0099]

MP 186.0-189.0°C.

IR: (KBr) 3014.2, 2963.0, 2866.0, 2831.6, 2699.0, 2646.3, 2614.4, 2584.9, 2537.7, 1619.2, 1609.6, 1532.9, 1458.1, 1447.2, 1373.3, 1352.6, 1321.5, 1312.8, 1275.2, 1240.4, 1224.5, 1173.5, 1158.0, 1068.6, 1041.4, 1020.8, 895.7, 881.8, 846.3, 789.3, 733.9, 533.6 cm^{-1} .

MS: Cl (M+H⁺) 228.

HRMS (m/z) 228.1004, calculated for C₁₂H₁₃F₃N, 228.1000.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 9.99 (1H, br s), 9.54 (1H, br s), 7.17 (2H, t, J=7.4 Hz), 4.39 (1H, br s), 4.13 (1H, br s), 3.05 (1H, dd, J=7.9, 7.3 Hz), 2.34-2.17 (4H, m), 1.80-1.66 (2H, m).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 152.4, 149.9, 112.1, 111.8, 63.2, 58.4, 45.5, 36.9, 28.4, 25.3.

5 **EXAMPLE 45**

2-(3,4,5-TRIMETHOXY-PHENYL)-7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPTANE, HCL SALT

[0100]

MP 255.5-270.0°C.

IR: (KBr) 2995.2, 2960.2, 2944.1, 2929.4, 2844.5, 2811.5, 2711.7, 2671.3, 2524.3, 2499.2, 1593.2, 1511.3, 1465.8, 1430.1, 1369.3, 1338.7, 1326.9, 1278.4, 1250.6, 1238.4, 1184.9, 1156.9, 1148.2, 1131.3, 1011.9, 1000.2, 945.9, 828.7, 733.0, 529.4, 510.5 cm⁻¹.

MS: CI (M+H⁺) 264.2.

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ 6.58 (2H, s), 4.42 (1H, d, J=3.3 Hz), 4.27 (1H, d, J=3.9 Hz), 3.85 (6H, d, J=1.0 Hz), 3.71 (3H, d, J=1.2 Hz), 3.32 (1H, dd, J=6.1, 9.4 Hz), 2.36 (1H, dd, J=9.5, 13.5 Hz), 2.10-1.84 (5H, m).

¹³C NMR δ 154.8, 138.8, 138.0, 105.4, 64.8, 61.1, 60.4, 56.9, 46.4, 37.8, 28.8, 26.8.

20 **EXAMPLE 46**

2-(5-NITRO-FURAN-2-YL)-7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPTANE, HCL SALT

[0101]

IR: (KBr) 3077.6, 3053.6, 2997.2, 2957.7, 2915.3, 2883.4, 2854.7, 2823.4, 2692.2, 2650.0, 2523.9, 1605.6, 1586.8, 1528.2, 1517.1, 1494.2, 1467.5, 1454.3, 1384.9, 1357.1, 1326.0, 1248.3, 1222.3, 1157.0, 1034.7, 809.8, 741.8 cm⁻¹.

MS: CI (M+H⁺) m/z=209.1.

HRMS (m/z) 209.0912, calculated for C₁₀H₁₃N₂O₃, 209.0926.

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ 7.40 (1H, d, J=3.5 Hz), 6.65 (1H, d, J=3.5 Hz), 4.51 (1H, d, J=3.5 Hz), 4.33 (1H, s), 3.52 (1H, dd, J=9.2, 5.5 Hz), 2.34 (1H, dd, J=13.5, 9.6 Hz), 2.22-2.19 (1H, m), 2.05-1.82 (4H, m).

35 **EXAMPLE 47**

5-(7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPT-2-YL)-3-METHYL-BENZO[D]ISOXAZOLE, HCL SALT

[0102]

MP: decomposes 267°C.

IR: (KBr), 2994.5, 2963.7, 2856.0, 2839.6, 2783.0, 2703.1, 2668.0, 2637.2, 2602.2, 2577.0, 2526.8, 2487.6, 1604.0, 1533.9, 1474.3, 1461.7, 1450.6, 1392.5, 1366.9, 1336.0, 1320.3, 1308.3, 1277.9, 1240.3, 1217.8, 1172.8, 1158.2, 911.7, 903.9, 893.3, 862.1, 845.4, 823.0, 797.0, 580.7, 560.0, 529.2, 512.2, 424.4 cm⁻¹.

MS: CI (M+H⁺) m/z=229.2.

HRMS (m/z) 229.1356, calculated for C₁₄H₁₇N₂O, 229.1341.

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ 7.76 (1H, d, J=0.8 Hz), 7.59-7.53 (2H, m), 4.53 (1H, d, J=3.3 Hz), 4.33 (1H, d, J=3.7 Hz), 3.54 (1H, dd, J=9.3, 6.0 Hz), 2.58 (3H, s), 2.46 (1H, dd, J=13.4, 9.7 Hz), 2.18-1.87 (5H, m).

¹³C NMR (CD₃OD) δ 163.2, 156.7, 138.4, 131.4, 123.7, 120.0, 111.0, 64.8, 60.5, 45.9, 38.1, 28.8, 26.9.

50 **EXAMPLE 48**

6-(7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPT-2-YL)-3-METHYL-BENZO[D]ISOXAZOLE, HCL SALT

[0103]

MP: decomposes 278°C.

IR: (KBr) 2990.9, 2954.3, 2925.9, 2879.8, 2859.4, 2825.1, 2714.4, 2690.8, 2652.3, 2548.8, 1619.0, 1611.7, 1602.1, 1464.0, 1450.7, 1435.5, 1415.7, 1393.9, 1372.4, 1365.6, 1353.5, 1327.6, 1309.8, 1266.4, 1165.0, 980.1, 939.1,

886.6, 855.4, 818.5, 798.3, 765.2, 675.2, 636.9, 438.4 cm⁻¹.

MS: Cl (M+H⁺) 229.2.

HRMS (m/z) 229.1346, calculated for C₁₄H₁₆N₂O, 229.1341.

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ 7.76 (1H, d, J=8.3 Hz), 7.60 (1H, d, J=0.6 Hz), 7.31 (1H, dd, J=8.3, 1.2 Hz), 4.58 (1H, d, J=2.9 Hz), 4.31 (1H, d, J=4.2 Hz), 3.58 (1H, dd, J=9.5, 6.0 Hz), 2.54 (3H, s), 2.48 (1H, dd, J=13.4, 9.6 Hz), 2.14-1.87 (5H, m).

¹³C NMR (CD₃OD) δ 164.7, 156.5, 145.9, 124.5, 123.2, 122.2, 108.3, 64.4, 60.5, 46.3, 38.1, 28.8, 26.9.

EXAMPLE 49

6-(7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPT-2-YL)-1,4-DIHYDRO-QUINOXALINE-2,3-DIONE, HCL SALT

[0104]

IR: (KBr) 3092.8, 3030.9, 2992.6, 2962.4, 2928.9, 2835.4, 2761.2, 2693.9, 2653.7, 1685.6, 1626.3, 1600.4, 1530.5, 1456.6, 1395.8, 1356.9, 1340.2, 1316.7, 1264.6, 894.3, 868.7, 851.6, 823.3, 769.8, 750.0, 742.8, 723.7, 686.5, 677.1, 647.6, 609.4, 583.9, 531.1, 470.3 cm⁻¹.

MS: Cl (M+H⁺) m/z=258.2.

HRMS (m/z) 258.1250, calculated for C₁₄H₁₆N₃O₂, 258.1242.

¹H NMR (D₂O) δ 6.75 (1H, d, J=8.5 Hz), 6.63 (1H, d, J=8.5 Hz), 6.50 (1H, s), 4.30 (1H, d, J=3.5 Hz), 4.19 (1H, s), 3.03 (1H, ap. t.), 2.15 (1H, dd, J=13.2, 9.9 Hz), 1.93-1.67 (5H, m).

¹³C NMR (D₂O) δ 158.5, 158.1, 140.9, 126.8, 126.3, 125.5, 119.1, 116.4, 65.9, 62.2, 46.5, 37.9, 30.0, 28.6.

EXAMPLE 50

6-(7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPT-2-YL)-QUINOXALINE, HCL SALT

[0105]

MP: decomposes 240°C.

IR: (KBr) 3033.9, 2989.6, 2958.0, 2920.1, 2888.1, 2847.3, 2822.4, 2715.1, 2686.6, 2648.7, 2626.6, 2546.7, 2518.7, 1621.2, 1609.8, 1497.0, 1462.3, 1450.1, 1368.8, 1350.0, 1335.3, 1326.2, 1304.2, 1181.9, 1133.1, 1031.5, 980.6, 952.6, 901.5, 889.7, 870.9, 827.2, 524.2, 408.4 cm⁻¹.

MS: Cl (M+H⁺) m/z=226.3.

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ 8.89 (2H, d, J=11.1, 1.9 Hz), 8.11 (1H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 8.05 (1H, s), 7.82 (1H, dd, J=8.8, 2.1 Hz), 4.71 (1H, d, J=4.1 Hz), 4.37 (1H, t, J=4.4 Hz), 3.68 (1H, dd, J=9.5, 6.1 Hz), 2.55 (1H, dd, J=13.4, 9.7 Hz), 2.26-1.90 (5H, m).

EXAMPLE 51

1-[4-(7-AZA-BICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPT-2-YL)-2-FLUORO-PHENYL]-ETHANONE, HCL SALT

[0106]

MP 180-183°C.

IR: (KBr) 3023.1, 2996.2, 2959.6, 2841.7, 2814.2, 2698.2, 2646.9, 2626.8, 2572.0, 2531.8, 2512.8, 1679.0, 1621.2, 1611.7, 1605.3, 1569.7, 1499.4, 1453.4, 1429.4, 1422.2, 1370.4, 1346.9, 1304.2, 1292.0, 1283.9, 1260.2, 1243.8, 1223.2, 1170.4, 1163.0, 1150.5, 1142.3, 1055.5, 965.0, 894.0, 878.5, 839.3, 775.3, 542.3, 523.9 cm⁻¹.

MS: Cl (M+H⁺) m/z=234.2.

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ 7.86-7.82 (1H, m), 7.25-7.22 (2H, m), 4.54 (1H, d, J=3.6 Hz), 4.31 (1H, t, J=4.2 Hz), 3.46 (1H, dd, J=9.4, 6.0 Hz), 2.58 (3H, dd, J=4.5, 0.8 Hz), 2.44 (1H, dd, J=13.5, 9.6 Hz), 2.11-1.85 (5H, m).

¹³C NMR (CD₃OD) δ 163.8, 161.0, 149.53, 149.46, 130.70, 130.67, 122.81, 122.78, 114.99, 114.73, 62.5, 59.0, 44.4, 36.2, 29.8, 27.3, 25.4.

PREPARATION 1**7-CARBOETHOXY-2-CARBOXY-7-AZABICYCLO[2.2.1]-HEPTANE**

[0107] A 1L round bottomed flask (RBF) was charged with 7-carboethoxy-2carboethoxy-7-azabicyclo[2.2.1]-heptane (28 g, 0.123 mol) and 250 mL THF.LiOH (8.8 g, 0.37 mol) was added in 86 mL H₂O and the walls of the flask were rinsed with methanol (MeOH) (86 mL). The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 4 hours. The reaction mixture was partitioned between 1L ethyl acetate (EtOAc) and 200 mL H₂O. The organics were separated and extracted with 1N sodium hydroxide (NaOH) (5 x 200mL). The combined aqueous phases were reacidified with 6N HCl (ca. 62 mL), extracted with EtOAc (5 x 200mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered through cotton, and concentrated *in vacuo* to an oil. The oil was dried under vacuum to afford the title product which was used without purification for the next step (24 g, 0.34 mol, 92%).

MS: Cl (m/z) 214 (M+H⁺), 200 (60%), 186 (66%), 168 (87%).

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ 4.45 (1H, m), 4.30 (1H, m), 4.15 (2H, q, J=7 Hz), 2.55 (1H, m), 1.75 (2H, m), 1.55 (1H, m), 1.44 (1H, br, s), 1.20 (3H, dd).

PREPARATION 2**7-CARBOETHOXY-7-AZABICYCLO[2.2.1]-HEPTENE**

[0108] A 1L RBF was charged with 7-carboethoxy-2-carboxy-7-azabicyclo[2.2.1]-heptane (14.7 g, 68.9 mol) in 750 mL benzene. After purging with N₂, solid copper acetate (2.5 g, 13.8mol) was added (a blue hue emerged) followed by lead tetraacetate (39.7 g, 89.6mol). The reaction was stirred wrapped in aluminum foil overnight under N₂ overnight and then brought to reflux for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was filtered through paper paper, and the solid brown residue was rinsed with 1:1 hexane/ether (4 x 100mL). The blue filtrate was again filtered and the concentrated residue was then passed through a plug (with 1:1 hexane/ether) to afford 4.6 g pure title compound and 4.3 slightly impure title compound (total 8.9 g, 53.2 mol, 77% yield).

MS: Cl (m/z) 153 (M+H⁺).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 6.21 (2H, br,s), 4.71 (2H, br, s), 4.05 (2H, q, J=7 Hz), 1.84 (2H, d, J=11 Hz), 1.19 (3H, dd, J=7.2,1Hz), 1.10 (2H, d, J=1 Hz).

PREPARATION 3**7-CARBO-*tert*-BUTOXY-7-AZABICYCLO[2.2.1]-HEPTENE**

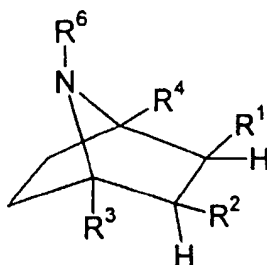
[0109] A 2-necked RBF equipped with a water-cooled condenser was flame-dried and charged with N₂ and a solution of 7-carboethoxy-7-azabicyclo[2.2.1]-heptene (1.0g, 6.01 mmol) in 10 mL CHCl₃. Triethylamine (TEA, 3.1 equiv., 2.59 ml) was added, followed by trimethylsilyl iodide (TMSI) (3.61g, 18 mmol, 3.0 equivalent (equiv.)), which was added dropwise, and the reaction was refluxed for 2 hours as the reaction color turned dark red. After cooling to room temperature, trifluoroacetic acid (TFA, 2.19 g, 1.48 mL, 19.2 mmol, 3.2 equiv.) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. After another addition of TEA (3.5 equiv.), t-butyl pyrocarbonate (2.61 g, 12.02 mmol) was added in 3.5 mL methylene chloride (CH₂Cl₂), and the reaction was stirred overnight at room temperature. The reaction was worked up by partitioning of the crude between 70 mL EtOAc and 30 mL water. The organics were separated of and washed with water (1 x 30 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered (paper), and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford a yellow solid. Flash chromatography (30g silicon dioxide (SiO₂), 90:10 hexane: ethyl acetate (EtOAc)) afforded the title product (0.850 g, 72%).

MS: Cl (m/z) 181 (M+H⁺).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 6.20 (2H, br,s), 4.64 (2H, br, s), 1.83 (2H, br, s), 1.83 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 1.45 (9H, s), 1.08 (2H, d, J=1 Hz).

Claims

1. A compound of the formula



wherein

R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ are selected, independently from hydrogen, -CO₂R⁵, aryl and heteroaryl, wherein said aryl is selected from phenyl and naphthyl and said heteroaryl is selected from pyrazinyl, benzofuranyl, quinolyl, isoquinolyl, benzothienyl, isobenzofuranyl, pyrazolyl, indolyl, isoindolyl, benzimidazolyl, purinyl, carbazolyl, 1,2,5-thiadiazolyl, quinazolinyl, pyridazinyl, pyrazinyl, cinnolyl, phthalazinyl, quinoxalinyl, xanthinyl, hypoxanthinyl, pteridinyl, 5-azacytidinyl, 5-azauracilyl, triazolopyridinyl, imidazopyridinyl, pyrrolopyrimidinyl, and pyrazolopyrimidinyl oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, furanyl, pyrazolyl, pyrrolyl, tetrazolyl, triazolyl, thienyl, imidazolyl, pyridinyl, and pyrimidinyl, and wherein said phenyl and said heteroaryl may optionally be substituted with from one to three substituents, and are preferably substituted with one or two substituents, independently selected from (C₁-C₆)alkyl optionally substituted with from one to seven (preferably with from zero to four) fluorine atoms, halo (i.e., chloro, fluoro, bromo or iodo), phenyl, benzyl, hydroxy, acetyl, amino, cyano, nitro, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy optionally substituted with from one to seven (preferably with from zero to four) fluorine atoms, (C₁-C₆)alkylamino and [(C₁-C₆)alkyl]₂amino; R⁵ is (C₁-C₆) alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, (C₁-C₄)alkylene-aryl and (C₁-C₄)alkylene-heteroaryl, wherein said aryl and heteroaryl are defined as above, and wherein said (C₁-C₆)alkyl may optionally be substituted with from one to three substituents independently selected from halo, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy, (C₁-C₄)alkoxy-(C₁-C₄)alkyl, amino, (C₁-C₆)alkylamino, and [(C₁-C₆)alkyl]₂amino; and R⁶ is hydrogen or (C₁-C₆)alkyl;

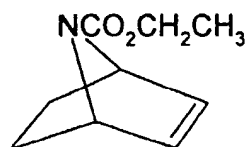
with the proviso that: (a) at least one of R¹, R², R³, and R⁴ must be aryl or heteraryl; (b) when neither R¹ nor R² is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are in the "exo" configuration; (c) R¹ and R² can not both be -CO₂R⁵; (d) if either R³ or R⁴ is CO₂R⁵ and R⁵ is an alkyl or alkoxyalkyl group, then one of R¹ and R² must be aryl or heteroaryl; and (e) if either R¹ or R² is CO₂R⁵ and R⁵ is an alkyl or alkoxyalkyl group, then one of R³ and R⁴ must be aryl or heteroaryl; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

2. A compound according to claim 1, wherein R³ and R⁴ are hydrogen, and one of R¹ and R² is optionally substituted phenyl and the other is hydrogen.
3. A compound according to claim 1, wherein R³ and R⁴ are hydrogen, and one of R¹ and R² is phenyl substituted with fluoro or nitro and the other is hydrogen.
4. A compound according to claim 1, wherein R³ and R⁴ are hydrogen and one of R¹ and R² is hydrogen and the other is: (a) 3-fluorophenyl; (b) 4-nitrophenyl; or 3-fluoro-4-nitrophenyl.
5. A pharmaceutical composition for use in reducing nicotine addiction or aiding in the cessation or lessening of tobacco use in a mammal, comprising an amount of a compound according to claim 1 that is effective in reducing nicotine addiction or aiding in the cessation or lessening of tobacco use and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
6. A method for reducing nicotine addiction or aiding in the cessation or lessening of tobacco use in a mammal, comprising administering to said mammal an amount of a compound according to claim 1 that is effective in reducing nicotine addiction or aiding in the cessation or lessening of tobacco use.
7. A pharmaceutical composition for treating a disorder or condition selected from inflammatory bowel disease, irritable bowel syndrome, spastic dystonia, chronic pain, acute pain, celiac sprue, pouchitis, vasoconstriction, anxiety, panic disorder, depression, bipolar disorder, autism, sleep disorders, jet lag, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), cognitive dysfunction, hypertension, bulimia, anorexia, obesity, cardiac arrhythmias, gastric acid hypersecretion,

ulcers, pheochromocytoma, progressive supramuscular palsy, chemical dependencies and addictions, headache, stroke, TBI, psychosis, Huntington's Chorea, tardive dyskinesia, hyperkinesia, dyslexia, schizophrenia, multi-infarct dementia, age related cognitive decline, epilepsy, including petit mal absence epilepsy, senile dementia of the Alzheimer's type (AD), Parkinson's disease (PD), attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and Tourette's Syndrome in a mammal, comprising an amount of a compound according to claim 1 that is effective in treating such disorder or condition and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

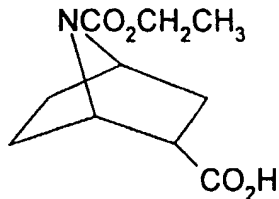
8. A method for treating a disorder or condition selected from inflammatory bowel disease, irritable bowel syndrome, spastic dystonia, chronic pain, acute pain, celiac sprue, pouchitis, vasoconstriction, anxiety, panic disorder, depression, bipolar disorder, autism, sleep disorders, jet lag, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), cognitive dysfunction, hypertension, bulimia, anorexia, obesity, cardiac arrhythmias, gastric acid hypersecretion, ulcers, pheochromocytoma, progressive supramuscular palsy, chemical dependencies and addictions, headache, stroke, TBI, psychosis, Huntington's Chorea, tardive dyskinesia, hyperkinesia, dyslexia, schizophrenia, multi-infarct dementia, age related cognitive decline, epilepsy, including petit mal absence epilepsy, senile dementia of the Alzheimer's type (AD), Parkinson's disease (PD), attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and Tourette's Syndrome in a mammal, comprising administering to a mammal in need of such treatment an amount of a compound according to claim 1 that is effective in treating such disorder or condition.

9. A process for preparing a compound of the formula



XVI

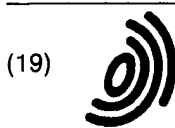
comprising reacting a compound of the formula



XVII

with lead tetraacetate and copper acetate.

10. A process according to claim 9 which is conducted at the reflux temperature using benzene, toluene or xylenes as the solvent.
11. A process according to claim 10 which is conducted using benzene as the solvent.



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11) **EP 0 955 301 A3**

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(88) Date of publication A3:
18.04.2001 Bulletin 2001/16

(43) Date of publication A2:
10.11.1999 Bulletin 1999/45

(21) Application number: 99302306.8

(22) Date of filing: 25.03.1999

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU
MC NL PT SE**
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK RO SI

(30) Priority: 27.04.1998 US 83108 P

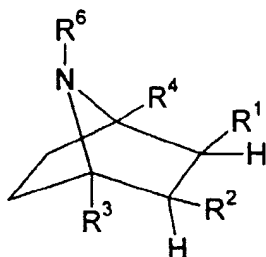
(71) Applicant: **Pfizer Products Inc.**
Groton, Connecticut 06340 (US)

(72) Inventors:
• **Yohannes, Danlel**
Groton, Connecticut 06340 (US)
• **Bundesmann, Mark Werner**
Mystic, Connecticut 06355 (US)

(74) Representative:
Simpson, Alison Elizabeth Fraser et al
Urquhart-Dykes & Lord,
30 Welbeck Street
London W1G 8ER (GB)

(54) **7-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]-heptane derivatives, their preparation and use according to their affinity for neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptors**

(57) Compounds of the formula



wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^4 are selected, independently from hydrogen, $-\text{CO}_2R^5$, aryl and heteroaryl, wherein said aryl is selected from phenyl and naphthyl and said heteroaryl is selected from pyrazinyl, benzofuranyl, quinolyl, isoquinolyl, benzothienyl, isobenzofuranyl, indolyl, isoindolyl, benzimidazolyl, purinyl, carbazolyl, 1,2,5-thiadiazolyl, quinazolinyl, pyridazinyl, pyrazinyl, cinnolinyl, phthalazinyl, quinoxalinyl, xanthinyl, hypoxanthinyl, pteridinyl, 5-azacytidinyl, 5-azauracilyl, triazolopyridinyl, imidazolopyridinyl, pyrrolopyrimidinyl, pyrazolopyrimidinyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl,

isothiazolyl, furanyl, pyrazolyl, pyrrolyl, tetrazolyl, triazolyl, thienyl, imidazolyl, pyridinyl, and pyrimidinyl, and wherein said phenyl and said heteroaryl may optionally be substituted with from one to three substituents, and are preferably substituted with one or two substituents, independently selected from $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkyl}$ optionally substituted with from one to seven fluorine atoms, halo, phenyl, benzyl, hydroxy, acetyl, amino, cyano, nitro, $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkoxy}$ optionally substituted with from one to seven fluorine atoms, $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkylamino}$ and $[(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkyl}]_2\text{amino}$;

R^6 is hydrogen or $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkyl}$;

with the proviso that: (a) at least one of R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , and R^4 must be aryl or heteroaryl; (b) when neither R^1 nor R^2 is hydrogen, R^1 and R^2 are in the "exo" configuration; (c) R^1 and R^2 can not both be $-\text{CO}_2R^5$; (d) if either R^3 or R^4 is CO_2R^5 and R^5 is an alkyl or alkoxyalkyl group, then one of R^1 and R^2 must be aryl or heteroaryl; and (e) if either R^1 or R^2 is CO_2R^5 and R^5 is an alkyl or alkoxyalkyl group, then one of R^3 and R^4 must be aryl or heteroaryl;

and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, pharmaceutical compositions containing such compounds and methods of using such compounds in the treatment of neurological and psychological disorders.

EP 0 955 301 A3



European Patent
Office

PARTIAL EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

which under Rule 45 of the European Patent Convention EP 99 30 2306 shall be considered, for the purposes of subsequent proceedings, as the European search report

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
X	WD 93 18037 A (THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DEPT. OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES) 16 September 1993 (1993-09-16) * claims 2,5,7 *	1-4,7,8	C07D487/08 A61K31/40 A61K31/44 A61K31/41 A61K31/505 //(C07D487/08, 209:00,209:00)
D,X	WD 94 22858 A (UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA) 13 October 1994 (1994-10-13) * claims 1-9,14-27,42-46; examples 25,40,44,54-56,60,63,64 *	1-3,7,8	
D,X	WD 95 07078 A (CYTOMED INC. & UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA) 16 March 1995 (1995-03-16) * claims 1-3,7-9,12-14; table I *	1-8	
D,X	EP 0 657 455 A (EGIS GYOGYSZERGYAR) 14 June 1995 (1995-06-14) * claims 1-5,15,16; examples 12,19,26,33,42,48 *	1-4,7,8	
D,X	EP 0 664 293 A (DUPHAR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH B.V.) 26 July 1995 (1995-07-26) * page 2, line 25 - line 26; claims 1-4; example I *	1-4,7,8	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6)
			C07D
INCOMPLETE SEARCH The Search Division considers that the present application, or one or more of its claims, does/do not comply with the EPC to such an extent that a meaningful search into the state of the art cannot be carried out, or can only be carried out partially, for these claims. Claims searched completely : Claims searched incompletely : Claims not searched : Reason for the limitation of the search: see sheet C			
Place of search		Date of completion of the search	Examiner
MUNICH		22 February 2001	Hartrampf, G
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

EPO FORM 1500 03.02 (P4/C07)



European Patent
Office

INCOMPLETE SEARCH
SHEET C

Application Number
EP 99 30 2306

Although claims 6 and 8 are directed to a method of treatment of the human/animal body (Article 52(4) EPC), the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound/composition.

Claim(s) searched completely:
2-5,7,9-11

Claim(s) searched incompletely:
1

Reason for the limitation of the search:

The initial phase of the search revealed a very large number of documents relevant to the issue of novelty (for the first invention), see also the "Background of the Invention" part on pages 1/2 of the application. So many relevant documents were cited and/or retrieved that it is impossible to determine which parts of the claim(s) may be said to define subject-matter for which protection might legitimately be sought (Article 84 EPC). For these reasons, a meaningful search over the whole breadth of the claim(s) is impossible. Consequently, the search (for the first invention) has been restricted to the compounds of formula (I) wherein one of R1 and R2 is optionally substituted phenyl, i.e. most of the compounds exemplified and covered by claims 2-4.



European Patent
Office

PARTIAL EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 99 30 2306

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	
X	CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 123, no. 11, 11 September 1995 (1995-09-11) Columbus, Ohio, US; abstract no. 132885k, AKASAKA, K. ET AL.: "Preparation of azabicycloheptane derivatives and their use as pharmaceuticals including analgesics" page 130; column 1; XP002149521 * abstract *	1-4,7,8	
D	& JP 07 061940 A (EISAI CO., LTD.) 7 March 1995 (1995-03-07) * column 12 - column 13 * * column 16 * * column 18 - column 22 *		TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6)
D,X	WO 96 06093 A (UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA) 29 February 1996 (1996-02-29) * claims 1-3,5-7,14-25,27-30,32-34; figures 3,4,6; examples 25,40,44,54-56,60,81,82,84-90,93-95 *	1-3,7,8	
P,X	WO 98 46609 A (ABBOTT LABORATORIES) 22 October 1998 (1998-10-22) * claims 1-8,13,14 *	1,5,7	
D,X	WO 95 03306 A (E.I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY) 2 February 1995 (1995-02-02) * claims 1,5,10 *	1	

	-/--		



European Patent
Office

PARTIAL EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 99 30 2306

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	
A	HUISGEN R. ET AL.: "1-Pyrrolines and 7-azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane from azlactones and activated alkenes" CHEMISCHE BERICHTE, VERLAG CHEMIE GMBH. WEINHEIM, DE, vol. 103, no. 8, 1970, pages 2368-2387, XP000984022 * compounds 17, 19, 24, 26, 40 *	1	
A	MARCHAND A.P. & ALLEN R.W.: "Synthesis of 7-azanorbornene and N-methyl-7-azanorbornene" JOURNAL OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY, AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY. EASTON, US, vol. 40, no. 17, 1975, pages 2551-2552, XP000941118 * scheme I, compound 8 *	9-11	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6)

ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.

EP 99 30 2306

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

22-02-2001

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9318037 A	16-09-1993	US 5314899 A	24-05-1994
		AU 658730 B	27-04-1995
		AU 3788293 A	05-10-1993
		CA 2131365 A,C	16-09-1993
		EP 0629200 A	21-12-1994
		JP 7505149 T	08-06-1995
		US 5462956 A	31-10-1995
WO 9422868 A	13-10-1994	AU 695682 B	20-08-1998
		AU 6497194 A	24-10-1994
		CA 2159723 A	13-10-1994
		CN 1133045 A,B	09-10-1996
		EP 0691971 A	17-01-1996
		HU 74380 A	30-12-1996
		JP 8511768 T	10-12-1996
		US 5817679 A	06-10-1998
		US 6060473 A	09-05-2000
WO 9507078 A	16-03-1995	AU 701227 B	21-01-1999
		AU 7684594 A	27-03-1995
		CA 2171440 A	16-03-1995
		CN 1137753 A	11-12-1996
		EP 0717623 A	26-06-1996
		HU 74949 A	28-03-1997
		JP 11501282 T	02-02-1999
		US 6077846 A	20-06-2000
EP 657455 A	14-06-1995	HU 69382 A	28-09-1995
		HU 69389 A	28-09-1995
		BE 1008622 A	04-06-1996
		BG 99253 A	29-09-1995
		CA 2137611 A	10-06-1995
		CN 1112118 A	22-11-1995
		CZ 9403084 A	12-07-1995
		ES 2095186 A	01-02-1997
		FR 2713641 A	16-06-1995
		GR 1002598 B	12-02-1997
		HR 940980 A	30-06-1997
		IT M1942483 A	09-06-1995
		JP 7291974 A	07-11-1995
		PL 306204 A	12-06-1995
EP 664293 A	26-07-1995	CA 2138745 A	25-06-1995
		JP 7206861 A	08-08-1995
JP 7061940 A	07-03-1995	NONE	

EPO FORM P0158

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82

ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.

EP 99 30 2306

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

22-02-2001

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9606093 A	29-02-1996	US 5817679 A	06-10-1998
		AU 708112 B	29-07-1999
		AU 3540695 A	14-03-1996
		CA 2196979 A	29-02-1996
		EP 0778835 A	18-06-1997
		HU 77938 A	30-11-1998
WO 9846609 A	22-10-1998	US 6001849 A	14-12-1999
		EP 0973777 A	26-01-2000
WO 9503306 A	02-02-1995	AU 7474794 A	20-02-1995

EPO FORM P0459

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82